Missing Page

2 JULY 1907 1 TO 2

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. The private individual finds full justice to himself and forms a useless burden to the community. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the mainspring of the whole clock. The better the memory, the more useful to each other.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

Which restore failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study, Nervousness, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Mental Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, night lengthens the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

Messrs. TEACHER & Co., LTD, Chemists, Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE B I S N Co's steamer Iris, 3419 tons, Captain C R Kindall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mutiro, 2695 tons, Captain J Sullivan, cleared yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3758 tons, Captain C E Barby, cleared yesterday for Hull and Dunkirk with a general cargo

THE Ellerie S N Co's steamer Nellie, Captain T W Cockhill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via consports with a general cargo and timber.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mentinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Hoye	Lieut Hutchison	R I Marine
R I M S Dedalus		R I Marine
R I M S Northcock	Lieut Harrold	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—July 1.

Bombay	5433	Winono	W & A Graham & Co
Clydesdale	3529	London	P & O Co
Flowing			G Jivali
Clanside	5329	Davis	A Yule & Co
Dunera	7e3	McDiarmed	M M & Co
Dromore	2068	Wilson	M M & Co
Dromedary	2535	Mocker	N Y Kaisha
Iris	3419	Kendall	M M & Co
Kh Eveline	4779	Kendall	K Nixon & Co
Lantaro	2167	Drake	M M & Co
Lhasa	826		M M & Co
Nestor	90	1 Corkhill	T M & Co
Nora Bridge	5297	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Ophir	2		M M & Co
Orpheus	3490	Hill	M M & Co
Queen Victoria	3755	Brenks	W & A G & Co
Quetchilla	4957	Smith	M M & Co
Shahscot	3783	Potter	Shah S N Co
Shanghai	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Shibhana	3074	Logan	M M & Co
Sultan	1781	Ulrich	A Strauben
Shah Nejam	2751	Davison	Shah S N Co
Whitgift	3842	Other	Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK—July 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Rkd.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date. Agents.
A	Mikado	2306	Sharp	Hull	6-7 F Muir & Co
B	Iran		Peabody	Dunkirk	4-7 K Nixon & Co
D&E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	4-7 M M & Co
G	Hoseinee	994	Genkins	Aden	6-7 B & P S N Co
H	Cromwell	1926	Robert	A'dam	4-7 W & A Graham Co
K	Glenaffric	3658	Craig	Hamburg	4-7 T Morrison & Co
M	Shah Nasir	3555	Grant	K'chi	4-7 Shah S N Co
N	Aleppo	2200	Webster	Hull	2-7 F Muir & Co
O	Xema	446	Mahomed	K'chi	3-7 Shah S N Co
P	Umsumbi	2144	Mitchell	Rotterdam	12-7 R A Willis
Q	Goodhope	3308	Harding	Londos	1-7 W & A G & Co

H W P D

a	Courland	769	Ebrahim	M'gos	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Macneil	2504	Olivier	Manchester 5-7 F Muir & Co
2	Castalia	4086	Blight	L'pool 9-7 W & A G Co
3	Director	3168	Bickerstaff	Dunkirk 4-7 K N & Co
4	Merton Hall	3773	Prouse	L'pool 16-7 K Nixon & Co
5	Uganda	7491	Farquhar	Calcutta 2-7 M M & Co
8	Maroa	4451	Adams	A'werp 4-7 K Nixon & Co
9	Clan Farquhar	3757	Darbey	Dunkirk 1-7 F Muir & Co
10&11	City of London	3691	Snow	K'chi 4-7 K Nixon & Co
12	Egypt	1178	Summers	London 26-7 P & O Co
14	Warcoonga	9009	Bamber	Buscli 1-7 M M & Co
15	Clan Alpine	3785	Green	A'mouth 13-7 F Muir & Co
16	Dwarka	799	Hirst	Buscli 4-7 P Gulf M M & Co

M W P D

Arcadia	3,574	Valentine	Shanghai	9-7	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cockhill	Calcutta, June 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	Kendall	Calcutta, June 17
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peters	Shanghai, June 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	Holloway	Liverpool, May 22

DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Commander.	From.	
China s	Petric	Trieste, &c	
Waroonga s	Bauber	Persian Gulf, &c	
Mutiro s	Sullivan	Karachi	
Clan Farquhar s	Darley	Hull, &c	

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Umsumbi, for Antwerp, &c.
" Landaura, for Calcutta, &c.
" Sultan, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, for China and Japan.
" Ks Ermak, for Liverpool, Antwerp, &c.
" Nadir, for coast ports, Calcutta, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	From
29	Beichenfels	Antwerp
24	Caesar	London
25	Clan Macaricy	Mauritius
29	Zinnia	Calcutta
29	Ayuthia	Bangkok
29	Tenna	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

29	Clan Robertson	Coast
July		
1	Umhloti	Calcutta
2	Ajmera	Calcutta
3	Nizam	Calcutta
6	Nairung	Bombay
17	Kagoshima Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—104 bales wool and goat hair, R M Kooka, 81 bales wool, R Dossa and Co; 65 bales wool, D Nagji; 55 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 56 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 6 bales silk cakoons, and 3 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 57 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 4,044 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 100 bales wool, M Ratansi; 101 cwts gum, J Murbheram; 115 bales wool, N Gouldas; 5 bales wool, D Nagji; 8 bales wool, M Baba; 14½ cwts condiments and currypowder, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons; 5 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 18 bales wool, M Jetha; 24 bales wool, D Goolabchand.

Stanton Hall s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—100 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Clan Alpine s—2,000 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

Castalia s—30 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Elginshire s—2,200 tons, manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Carnwell s—40,816 cwts linseed, and 4,660 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Glenaffric s—4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—73 cwts condiments, N K Jussawala, 41 cwts cloric stems, J Esmailji; 125 cwts horns, B Esmail; 1,000 cwts varedeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 bales sarasta 37 bales silk waste, 30 bales silk and 4 cases silk cloth King, King and Co; 12 bales carpets, H G Mahomed; 165 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 208 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 114 cwts fishmaws, R Shamji and 306 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 5 casks condiments Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons, 12 tons, walnut wood I H Salemahomed; 92 bales hides and skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 86 bales hides, and skins, H N and R Esaa; 57 bales hides, and skins, P Moloobhai; 30 cwts deer horns, J M Mahomed; 11 cases brassware rugs, &c. L B, 25 cwts deer horns, H A Oomer; 15 bales skins, R M Kooka; 90 cwts nux vomica and 36 cwts yellow colour, R Jewandas and Co; 20 cwts deer horns, B Esmail; 1,960 cwts mussoor and 300 cwts oil cake, E D Sassoon and Co; 47 bales horns, M M Shah; 100 cwts gum, R Reeve and Co; 22 cwts turmeric, S Bhimji; 201 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

Good Hope s—56,393 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; [illegible]

[illegible] s—104 cwts [illegible], M J Jamshedjee and Co,

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—6 bales carpets Latham and Co; 90 cwts condiments, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons.

Castalia s—157 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 129 cwts poppyseed, J Fachiri; 10 bales cotton and 58 bales cottonfly and waste, W Wolf and Sons; 110 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—44,275 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros, 13 cwts cottonseed, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 19,500 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

Clan Macneil s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, N Khimji.

Maroa s—65,142 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

Aleppo s—58,292 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—85 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 1,238 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 28 bales hemp, P Bhimji, 30 bales twist, J A Begbie, and Co; 25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 10,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 1,025 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 506 tons manganse ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Crosby Hall s—78 bales hemp, E Oomersey, 1,007 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher 337 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S Leberchund, 50 bales hemp, D B Parekh and Co.

Maroa s—2,000 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 3,503 cwts rapeseed and 5,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 660 bales cotton E Spinner, and Co; 220 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 linseed, S Cooverji, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros, 2,000 rapeseed, J Fachiri, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Worman and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, S C Italiana, 165 bales cotton, 201 cwts mustarseed, and 3,000 cwts rapeseed; A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Glenaffric s—1 bale cotton Gaddum and Co; 20 bales cotton fly J C Tadiwalla.

FOR GENOA.

Iran s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,902 cwts rapeseed Worman, and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Director s—676 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 31 cwts sharkfins, K N Miani, 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—256 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 511 bales twist, Tata and Co; 200 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co; 150 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Heroshima Maru s—700 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Heroshima Maru s—1,200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

CRICKET.

JOLLY CRICKET CLUB vs. HINDOO GYMKHANA.

This match was played on Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana ground and resulted in a win for the Jolly Cricket Club by 10 runs. Scores :—

JOLLY C. C.

Mr Goradia b Deo	8
Mr R C Desai, c Dhargalker b Deo	26
Mr M K Desai b Deo	1
Mr Reshamwala (Capt) b Shethe	49
Mr A G Merchant, l-b-w Deo	39
Mr Mehta, b Deo	4
Mr Parekh, c Naidu b Deo	4
Mr Vora, not out	7
Mr B B Desai, b Shethe b Deo	2
Mr B K Shroff b Shethe	1
Mr G R Shroff, did not bat	0
Extras	3
Total	144

Mr N K Diveker b M K Desai	13
Mr Dharalker b Mehta	7
Mr Deo, c Mehta b M Desai	22
Mr S Shethe, c R C Desai b M Desai	13
Mr Prabhaker (Capt) c G R Shroff b Mehta	1
Mr S Vijayker, c Goradia b Shroff	14
Mr P Vijayker, run out	39
Mr Naidu, c Vora b Reshamwala	2
Mr Acharya, run out	7
Mr Amin, not out	2
Mr P Manekial b Mehta	0
Extras	14
Total	134

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona vs. Satara.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

This two-days' fixture opened this afternoon and at half-past five Poona compiled 344, Captain Greig being the tallest contributor with 154, and Capt. Hinde coming next with 82. When seven wickets were down Poona discontinued operations. Satara scored 90 for three wickets down when stumps were drawn. They will resume their innings to-morrow. Scores :—

POONA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Major Carnsey b Todd	9
Mr T C Lucas b Todd	1
Capt Greig b Campbell	154
Capt Hinde, c Campbell b Todd	82
Major Field b Fellows	18
Mr Curtis b Campbell	18
Capt Anstruther b Fellows	9
Mr Mead, not out	19
Mr Ling, not out	3
Mr Purcell, Mr Crump, Capt Rutter, Capt Fellows, Mr Proctor Sims, Colonel Bell } Did not bat	
Extras	21
Total	344

SATARA

1ST INNINGS.

Mr Campbell, c Crump b Anstruther	21
Mr Burke, l b w b Anstruther	23
Mr Brannel st Curtis b Anstruther	2
Mr C G Plumer, not out	39
Mr Denton, not out	15
Mr H P Hume, Mr Deshamuk, Mr S R Arthur, Mr Todd, Capt Fellows, Mr Proctor Sims, Colonel Bell } Did not bat	
Extras	0
Total	90

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION vs. NEW PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on Sunday last on the Marine Lines ground and resulted in a win for the Kanara Catholics. When stumps were drawn the score stood as follows :—

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Ben Lobo b Dastur	3	b Karma	31
Mr A J Abreo b Dastur	0	not out	41
Mr A Sequeira b Dastur	0	not out	23
Mr T Castelino c Patel	11	c Dastur	6
Mr L Sequeira b Patel	3	b Dastur	5
Mr L Fernandes not out	0	b Patel	3
Mr J Salbanha b Patel	0	b Dastur	0
Mr A X Sequeira b Patel	0		
Mr L Bunyan b Patel	7	Did not bat.	
Mr Alex Tellis b Patel	0		
Mr J M Tellis b Dastur	1		
Extras	9	Extras	7
Total	34	Total	116

NEW PARSEE C C

Mr Nanabhoy b Bunyan	0
Mr Wadia, run out	3
Mr P Patel b Bunyan	0
Mr Appu b Bunyan	0
Mr Dastur b Abreo	19
Mr P J Patel b Bunya	5
Mr Davar b Bunyan	0
Mr Mistri, c Bunyan	0
Mr Mama run out	0
Mr M ista, not out	1
Mr Karma b Bunyan	1
Extras	3
Total	32

K. C. A. C. C. BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Mr Patel	8	1	7	6	9	1	21	1
Mr Dastur	8	2	18	4	11	3	18	3
Mr Karma					6	0	32	1
Mr Appu					2	0	11	0
Mr Nanabhoy					4	0	16	0
Mr Wadia					2	1	9	0

NEW PARSEE C. C.

Mr Bunyan					9	7	6	9
Mr Castelino					3	0	8	0
Mr Abreo					5	0	13	1

"And were you embarrassed, Perceval, when you proposed to me?" inquired the American countess, according to the funny man of the *Globe*. "Rather," responded the son of a hundred earls, "something like 60,000."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 29.] [BOMBAY, *July* 1.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 15th June arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 28th June.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovereigns	1,080	Suez	Oriental	S and M A Bassam
Gold coins	463			
Rupees	400			
1 Box Sovereigns	202	Aden	Do	O Heerjee
Gold coins	6,804			
3 Boxes Sovereigns	4,972	Aden	Do	C Khushal
Gold coins	28,080			
Rupees	2,675			
2 Bundles gold coins	1,075	Muscat	Waroonga	C Dwarkadas
Rupees	4,351			
1 Box gold Bullions	5,345	Zanzibar	General	J Valley & Co
1 Package gold Dust	7,500	Chindi	Do	D Anandji

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING,] [1ST JULY, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 17 lacs down.

Exchange :—

At opening to-day the general quotations were 1s. 4 1/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/16d. on demand, but one Bank was willing to give 1s. 4 1/16d. for telegraphic for any delivery and 1s. 4 3/32d. on demand for two mails. There was a fair enquiry but these rates are probably available at the close. The credit rate at all Banks is 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight at which a moderate business was done. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1/16d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4 1/16d. to 3/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks		129
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	161
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	149 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	220

Government Paper :—

A firmer feeling has prevailed in the Government Paper market to-day. In the morning rates opened at 96 5/8 for cash and 96½ for the settlement, but the dealers were buyers and by now rates had advanced 1/16, only to close 1/16 better at 96 11/16 for cash and 96 5/8 for the settlement. A fair business has resulted and there are buyers at the close. Calcutta market is advised as 96 11/16 for ready and forward. We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 96-11
1st Settlement	...	" 96-10

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London closed 1/16 up on Saturday at 31 for spot and 31 1/8 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1/8 better at 67 1/4. Here the market has been firm, ready opening at 78 11/16 ex-duty and closing at 78 15/16. A like improvement has taken place in forward rates which are noted below. Bar gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	5
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	15	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	15	0
Ditto 2nd "	79	0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The local market is quiet but steady. There are a few sellers of new crop, as good rains have fallen in many of the cotton districts, but buyers are looking on as prices are beyond the reach of exporters, although rates here appear to be reasonable when compared with those ruling for Americans in the Home markets.

Ready cotton is neglected to-day owing to exporters having completed their shipments for June.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	272/3	Ready
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	228	"
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	211	"
Fine " Khangaum Akola	205	"
Fine " Amraoti	206	"
F. G. " Khandeish	184	"
Fine " Khandeish	194	"
Fine " Bengals	188	"
Good Westerns	237	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	248/9	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	259	March 08
Fine " "	"	275	"
" " Nagpur Kampti	"	228/9	Jany. 08
" " Damangaum Poolgaum	"	229	"
Fine " Khangaum, Akola	"	221/3	"
" " Bengals	"	202	"
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	"	201	"
Fully Good H. G. Bengals	"	186	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	...	4,000 bales
Total Imports	...	...	11,000 "

Future Delivery prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6-79	6-69	6-66	6-49	6-45
+ 09	+ 10	+ 16	+ 08	+ 08
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March		Mar.-Apr.
6-43	6-42	6-43		6-42
+ 08	+ 08	+ 08		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is easier and there is no enquiry. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 7 14 0
September	...	" 8 9 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet and there is very little doing.

Brown Cawnpore is quoted at		Rs. 8 14 0
Yellow Delhi	" " "	" 8 9 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is easier and there is no demand. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 10 3 0

Castorseed :—

The market is firm.—There are very few sellers but buyers seem eager to operate.

Rs. 39 0 0

Cottonseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

Rs. 20 8 0

Mowraseed :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

July-September ... ... Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.

Wheat :—

The market is steady and quotations are nominal.

Rs. 5 1 0 June-July.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—			
Bombay	...	...	1,405
India	...	...	58 1/2
Mills :—			
Century	...	...	1,700
David	...	...	370
Empress	...	...	455
Howard and Bulloughs	...	...	580
Kohinoor	...	...	745
Manekji Petit	...	...	3,140
Miscellaneous :—			
Badham Pile and Co.	...	...	125
Bombay Flour Mill	...	...	975
Colaba Land and Mill	...	...	1,050
Railways :—			
Ahmedabad-Prantej	...	...	585
Amritsar-Patti	...	...	114
Tapti Valley	...	...	445

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	13,258 bales.
Wheat	...	10,379 cwts.
Linseed	...	9,729 "
Rapeseed	...	7,750 "
Gingellyseed	...	171 "
Poppyseed	...	3,735 "
Groundnuts	...	50 "
Castorseed	...	6,970 "
Rice	...	10,796 "
Myrabollams	...	214 "
Cottonseed	...	10,665 "
Mowraseed	...	1,397 "
Grass	...	30 "
Jowar	...	30 "
Maize	...	nil.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPELAND—June 20, at "Forest Lodge," Maymyo, Burma, the wife of J. Copeland, I. F. S., of a son.

HALPIN—June 16, at Mussoorie, "Glenlyon," the wife of H. W. C. Halpin, E. I. R., of a daughter, prematurely still born.

MARRIAGE.

JUDD—BLETSOE—June 17, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. Canon Clarke, Charles Richard Judd, Esq., to Engineer, Bharatpur, Rajputana, to Margaret Helen Bletsoe, second daughter of J. Bernard Bletsoe, of Denton, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

LOHR—May 31, at Kawardha, Central Provinces, the Rev. Theodor Oscar Lohr, of Bisrampur Mission Station, and the German Evangelical Synod of North America, aged 53 years.

RAYMOND—June 28, at Madras, Lillie, the beloved wife of Major G. Raymond, R. A. M. C.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER

AND

MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL GHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.

Always in Stock

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 4-19m., 4-48s.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-34s.

Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Y. M. C. A. *vs.* Royal Scots' B Team.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, July 3,—Municipal Standing Committee, 4 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-15 p. m. Government Telegraphs *vs.* Royal Artillery. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 5-58m., 5 46s.; Low water, 11-22m.

Thursday, July 4.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Customs *vs.* Y. M. C. A. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 6-58m., 6-47s.; Low water, 0-30m., 0-40s.

Friday, July 5.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Rovers. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets 7h. 20m. High water, 8-14m., 7-47s.; Low water, 1-20m., 1 51s.

Saturday, July 6.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Madras United Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches : A and B Teams *vs.* Grant Medical College and New High School respectively; Royal Artillery *vs.* Royal Scots' A Team. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 9-14m., 8-39s.; Low water, 2-5m., 2-52s.

Sunday, July 7.—6th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 6m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 10-3m., 9-24s.; Low water, 2-16m., 3-38s.

Monday, July 8.—Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 10-41m., 10-4s.; Low water, 3-28m., 4-18s.

PARTNERSHIP.—Mr. M. R. Bilimoria, Solicitor, has been admitted as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim Kola & Co., with effect from the 1st instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplemental Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, per s.s. *Feltala*, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, the 4th and 5th July 1907, respectively.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bani Rulandus, a Pardesi, was charged with transporting and with being in possession of cocaine without a licence. Mr. Viccji F. Vicaji, Pleader, prosecuted. The accused was arrested on Friday at Gulalwadi by Abkari Inspector DeSouza, on suspicion, and on being searched twenty-one grains of cocaine were found on him. The accused, who had one previous conviction against him, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Atmaram Devba, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20 and two brass pots, the property of one Nanalal Mancharam. The evidence showed that the complainant, who was the accused's master, gave him two currency notes for Rs. 20 and the pots to get some milk. The accused cashed the notes and pledged the pots with a Marwari. As the accused failed to return, a report was made to the Police, who arrested him. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SON FRIGHTENED BY HIS MOTHER'S DEATH.—Information was received by the Police yesterday that a Hindu woman named Lakhoo was lying dead in her room in Shariff Thaver's Chawl at Haines Road. Enquiries showed that the woman who lived there with her son Mahadu aged ten years, died of plague. The son, finding his mother dead, locked the room and went away without giving any information of his mother's death to anybody. He got frightened and did not return home. The smell from the room caused the people to force open the door, and the body was found in a highly decomposed condition.

FATAL SNAKE-BITE.—A Hindu woman named Anpoorna living at Altamount Road in company with her son Appa Babaji, four years old, went up the side of the hill yesterday to collect fire-wood. Suddenly Appa was bitten by a snake on the left foot. His mother thereupon took him home, whence the father of the boy took him to Messrs. Kemp and Company's dispensary. Learning what had happened, the compounder sent for Dr. Cama. The latter not being at home, the father took the child back to his home where he tried some country remedies, which proved unsuccessful and the child died about an hour afterwards.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden to-day, under the direction of Mr. I. Salzinger from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March	Big Guns		Avolo
Overture	Le Chevalier Breton		Hermann
Waltz	Liebestraume		D. Brit
Selection	Sea Toy		D. Jones
Intermezzo	Forget me not		Macbeth
Characteristic			
Picco	Karlsbader Puppentanz		Picko
Waltz	Auf gi-tien Flutten		Sharke
Two-Step	Miss Liberty		Tilzer

A NATIVE ACTOR FORBED.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Lewis charged one Abdulla Rahim, a Mahomedan lad aged twelve, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a metal watch, a silver chain and a set of silver buttons, collectively valued at Rs. 19, the property of his master, Dadabhoy Manekji an actor in a Native Theatrical Company. The accused had stolen his master's watch and other articles from the jacket which was entrusted to him. These articles he pledged with a Marwari named Gumna Jetha. The Marwari was also prosecuted for having kept in pledge the stolen articles. Accused Abdul Rahim was ordered to receive six stripes, while the Marwari was fined Rs. 50.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD BY PATHANS.—Daryakhan Amerulla and two other Pathans were placed yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on a charge of attempting to cheat

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

consist of :—

Blankets	Broadcloths
Flannels	Serges
Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager, Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

GALLERY OF ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS,

AND

SPORTING PICTURES

SUITABLE FOR

BIRTHDAY

AND

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Price Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 Framed.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

56, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Opposite BOMBAY CLUB.

"OTANGO"

FOR

INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS :

BEYNON & CO.,

55, ESPLANADE,

AND

52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

FEVERS

of all varieties cured by

FEVER DROPS

Prof GAJJAR'S Formula

24 doses for 4 Ans.

of all Chemists or from

SUPDT. T. C. LABORATORY,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGES, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Vaiers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-4-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriage painted by contract. Satisfactory guarantee given. Correspondence invited.

THE

BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

TO

H E. LORD LAMMINGTON,

Governor of Bombay.

9, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE THE BENEFIT

OF

A. FREDOON & CO'S

BONAFIDE ANNUAL CLEARANCE

SALE.

A Very large Selection of LADIES' DRESS Goods and other Varieties at an enormous reduction in prices.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BLUTHNER

Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World.

Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says :—

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

STOP!!!

CONSIDER THIS!!!

THEN PROVE IT!!!

WHY BE BOTHERED With Bad Work

WHEN YOU CAN GET

High Class Portraiture

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
" Silver.....Rs. 16 per doz.
" OTHER SIZES ON APPLICATION.

OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.

Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.

N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,

WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING,

32, HORNBY ROAD.

KING, KING & CO.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.;

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

PETROL.

SHELL BRAND

IMPORTED BY THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS :

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,

At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'

SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,

DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO

THE LADY SUPERIOR,

The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL

OOTACAMUND, NILGIRIS.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT,

47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

SCOTCH WHISKY

Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1907.

AUSTRALIA'S NORTHERN TERRITORY.

HAVING at last made satisfactory progress in re-attracting emigration to Australia and commenced the repatriation of Australians stranded in South Africa, the Federal Government is turning its attention to what is known as the Northern Territory on the Adelaide river, one of the finest and most valuable waterways of the Commonwealth. The wealth of the territory is still unknown and the country still undeveloped, principally for want of labour, and although it lies in about the same latitude south, as Bombay does north of the equator, we are asked to believe that it "may easily be converted into an agricultural and pastoral paradise, purely by white labour ; that it only requires an energetic prosecution of a system of settlement and development to preserve the territory as a white man's country without difficulty." Australia is almost insanely prejudiced against coloured labour of any kind and under any conditions. But if the Adelaide river country is to prove as valuable an asset as the Richmond and Tweed rivers put together, we imagine Australian views on coloured labour will have to undergo a radical change. No doubt the country is beautiful and fertile. The banks of the river are said to be doubled lined with man groves of two species, one consisting of tall bushy trees, deciduous, with gold brown-sepia-tinted foliage that offers a delightful contrast to the bright green of the other, a shorter variety which dips into the water. At every break in the trees a prospect is obtained of grass plains stretching to the wooded hills on the horizon. The hills consist of alternate tracts of iron-stone, light chocolate soil, sandy loam and black alluvial. The chocolate and black soil tracts are good land. They carry an abundance of grass and are thickly timbered with light-scrubby trees, feather palms, paper barks and pandamus. The sandy loam is poorly grassed and grows little save bottle brush. The iron-stone ridges are fairly well grassed in the rainy season, but the grass soon withers off. The timber consists of woolly butts, iron-wood and other species of stunted eucalyptus trees. But the river winds, without a single break throughout vast alluvial black soil plains, which extend from the water's edge, an average from five to fifteen miles back to long, almost low, parallel lines of low, thickly timbered ridges, beyond which the plains again recur, the ridges dividing the country into four watersheds. Though quite treeless the plains are covered with a dense luxuriant growth of indigenous fodder grasses. In the rains the plains become swampy but they are capable of being drained and rendered permanently usable. The river never overflows its banks and even the lowest lying flats can be turned to advantage.

Expert agriculturists declare that the land is capable of growing anything, that the country is as rich in agricultural and pastoral land as any in Australia, and if it were parcelled out in holdings of reasonable size it could carry, and prosperously support, an enormous European population devoting itself to mixed farming. In reply the cry is raised that the eyes have been torn out of the country and the pick of it is already alienated. Prosperous cattle-kings have not been slow to realise its value. They have leased immense tracts of land which swarm with wild buffalo and pig, the latter the ever-increasing product of escaped domestic swine. But of human inhabitants there are none. Along the whole course of the river there is neither a farm, nor a cottage. Absentee landowners have done nothing for the country. One man alone holds hundreds of square miles of fertile lands at a shilling per square mile,on which he feeds cattle for butchering purposes. Wild animals are shot for their skins and the carcases left to rot. Thus a great source of potential wealth is wasted. The East Africa Cold Storage Company has the whole of the north-eastern corner of the territory, measuring some 19,250 square miles for less than a thousand pounds a year. Another company has eight thousand square miles on which sixty thousand horned cattle are grazed, and several other syndicates hold large areas at practically nominal rents, which the Commonwealth is anxious to resume. To do this a period of two years' notice must be given and compensation will have to be paid. Therefore, as the Special Commissioner of a Melbourne contemporary, sent out to spy out the land, observes, it is abundantly evident that vast sums must be expended in compensating the cattle-kings, before the authority ultimately concerned with the duty of settling and developing the territory is able to lay hands on any considerable area of the class of land needed to attract desirable settlers, and that such a thing as close pastoral settlement and mixed farming is absolutely impossible until these vast cattle runs are handed back to the Crown from which they have been alienated by a reckless policy amounting to positive lunacy, and gross administrative incapacity on the part of South Australia.

It is remarkable that in almost every article which has appeared in the Australian press on the subject of the Northern Territory, the writer goes out of his way to impress upon his readers the absolute necessity of reserving it as "a white man's land." We are asked to believe that the climate does not oppose a bar to the realisation of their ideal, that the district is not within the latitudes of lassitude. The climate, they say, is cooler and more bracing than at Port Darwin, and it is not less healthy. Local people agree that white men, willing and not afraid of work, can live there without hurt, and in summer if toil is confined to the morning and evening hours, and midday is devoted to rest, no greater hardships would be entailed than on the North-eastern coastal rivers of New South Wales and East Queensland. At Port Darwin, it is found that, although diverse and irreconcilably conflicting views are locally held as to the possibility of developing the Northern Territory, there is no difference as to the necessity for white labour. The light-house keeper at Point Charles, a Mr. Christie, who has turned iron-stone waste into a fairy-land in the region of his tower, is seriously quoted as an authority on the subject of white labour. The amount required is so small, he says, that anyone could do it. He never found it necessary to do more than turn over the soil once a year with the spade ; nature does the rest. And so it is concluded that the only requirements for white men to thrive in the Northern Territory are plenty of hard work, open air and to keep off the drink. This is the almost unanimous opinion of all respectable white miners and open air workers who have spent any time there. They are usually most indignant when the question of coloured labour is raised. They affirm that the only supporters of coloured labour are "a few officials with a bad liver, consequent on a sedentary life indoors, without sufficient exercise ; and drunken out-of-door workers, who desire an excuse for their self-indulgence, and find it in denouncing the climate." That there is much truth in this view is patent to the least discriminating eye, observes the *Age's* Commissioner who adds that hard drinkers and persons with disordered livers form a considerable proportion of the population. He feels, however, he must nevertheless admit he cannot conceive the possibility of white labour undertaking certain forms of tropical cultivation, such as rice or cane growing, since, generally speaking, the land suitable therefor is swampy and low lying tracts, which can only be worked under conditions of scarcely calculable hardship, even during the winter season of the year. He believes, however, that if a system of small holdings were established on a proper scale, and mixed farming, pastoral, dairying and agriculture combined instituted, there is no reason whatever that the "white Australian" ideal should be tampered with.

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES IN EGYPT.

THE financial crisis, which has culminated in the closing of the Italian Banking Company of Alexandria, is not altogether surprising. For some time past warnings have been uttered by experienced financiers, who know Egypt and her needs, against the imprudent and excessive speculation which has been going as in Egyptian stocks and shares and in building-land. For some time no notice was taken even by people who had the power to arrest this fever for wealth. Lately, however, the Egyptian banks have done their best to moderate these gambling transactions by refusing to increase their advances on local shares, while several of them have gone as far as confining their loans to guilt-edged securities and eliminating those of companies or land. The best-known firms of Stockbrokers also endeavoured to stay speculation by refusing to execute purchases which would have been carried over. And the British Chamber of Commerce in Egypt raised its powerful voice against that over-exploiting and excessive company promoting which threatened to prove far more of a curse than a blessing to the country. It was urged that Egypt was only just reaping the fruits of that careful financial administration which had rescued it from the throes of bankruptcy ; and the gambling spirit, it was pointed out, was certain to bring shipwreck in place of prosperity. These warnings were not only unheeded, but were met with open hostility by promoters of these unsafe ventures. It clearly became the duty of the Government to step in an insist upon more practical lines being followed as the very financial status of Egypt was being undermined and imperilled. We are glad to find that this is being seriously undertaken and the abuses and irregularities will, we think, automatically disappear. And with the hand of Government at the helm of the Bourse the Egyptian share market will regain its freedom, elasticity, and security. Even before Lord Cromer's retirement wise words were addressed from Cairo to the people not to be duped into supporting every company that might offer its shares to an unsuspecting public, who had become accustomed to seeing everything Egyptian turn to gold. The fresh wave of prosperity, produced by record cotton crops and record prices proved, however, such an incentive to them that they were oblivious to all advice. The huge demand for company shares of every sort gave rise to an increase in price of these shares, which was far and away beyond their real value. Upon these securities fresh loans have been levied and further investments at artificial prices made with the borrowed capital. This process has produced its inevitable result, namely a shortage of money and consequent financial crisis. There have been three failures during the past month, and several well-known houses have sailed recklessly near the wind, but have been helped over their difficulties. The climax is the failure of the Italian Bank, which is a sufficient indication of the gravity of the situation. However, the check has come in time, for the Egyptian market can afford to lose now, whereas presently it might not be as well able to support so great a strain. Matters will doubtless gradually right themselves, a lesson in finance learned, and Egyptian Company shares assume their true value.

COFFEE IN BRAZIL.

IN January last we drew attention to the great danger to Brazilian trade and finance likely to result from the valorisation of coffee introduced by the new President, Dr. Alfonso Pereira. It now appears that the Government of Sao Paulo have telegraphed to their agents at Rio de Janeiro and Santos to discontinue, until further notice, the purchases of coffee for the account of the Coffee Convention. The Rio de Janeiro correspondent of the *New York Herald* states that the reports of the failure of the coffee loan scheme have caused a panic on the market in the Brazilian capital and that a serious crash is feared. Brazil supplies about two-thirds of the world's coffee and fifteen years ago when the supply increased and the demand fell, the price declined rapidly and to-day it is considerably less than it was a decade ago. Fortunately for Brazil it so happened that concurrently with the fall in the price of coffee other forces caused a fall in the rate of exchange and the milreis which were of the nominal value of two shillings and three pence fell to six pence, and even below. The result was that though the planter received less sterling for his coffee he received more milreis, and though the purchasing power of the milreis was reduced, yet the reduction was not proportionate to the fall in exchange and the planter was not so great a loser as it appeared at first sight that he would be. During the last few years the exchange has slowly but steadily risen, but there has been only the slightest improvement in the price of coffee. The planter is, therefore, beginning to suffer, and the valorisation act is simply a scheme to force up the price of coffee. The Government undertook to restrict the sale. The scheme was unsound from all points of view, but the present catastrophe,—for it can mean little else for the South American Republic—has been hastened by the abnormally good crop of last year. There are two weak spots in the scheme. The first to demand attention is the possibility of the hoarded coffee being suddenly thrown on the market. The second is the stability of the gold reserve. The fixing of the exchange was a part of the scheme, for when with increased prices money comes into the country the milreis will appreciate ; that is to say, the hoarded coffee will be worth fewer milreis than were paid for it, in fact it will have been bought too dear. This would upset the calculations of the Government, and so the exchange is to be arbitrarily fixed at 15d. Of course as long as the Bank of Brazil will pay for sterling drafts in gold notes (notes, that is, of which the full sterling value is in existence) at the rate of 15d. per milrei the exchange cannot go up. But it is impossible to trust the reserve. Presumably the gold notes are now at a discount or the market is glutted, but whichever it is, and one is almost certain to follow on the other, Brazil will soon learn that it has returned to its old state of financial chaos and that it would have been better to accept the advice of the last President and allow coffee to look after itself.

LAND ALIENATION IN BUNDELKHAND.

THE matter of greatest interest in the report on the working of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act during 1906 is the information given as to the influence of the Act on the price of land and, in a minor way, on the habits of the people. In Jalaun there is far less competition in the acquisition of land, while in Jhansi and Allahabad there is no great change noticeable, but in Banda there has been a continuous rise in the price of land, and it is curious that the price should be twice as high at auction as in private contracts. In Hamirpur the Collector reports that it is difficult to find purchasers and that the price has naturally fallen. Doubt is cast on the truth of this, but it is not impossible in view of the state at Jalaun. One of the most marked effects produced by the Act in conjunction with the Encumbered Estates Act is the contraction of credit, due to the withdrawal of the largest capitalists. A series of bad seasons has also fallen hardly on the money-lender, and the result has been very evident in the great curtailment of marriage expenses. Especially is this noticeable, in the efforts which are being made to adhere to old customs by the high caste Thakurs who have to obtain bride-grooms for their daughters from Rajputana. They have to pay very heavy dowries, and loans for dowries, it is reported, simply cannot be obtained. On the other hand the dowries they receive with the girls of less family in Bundelkhand to whom they marry their sons have been much reduced and for the time being they are in great straits. It is thought they may eventually open out a marriage-market for their boys among the lower Rajput tribes in Oudh and the eastern districts, and so get funds for the marriage of their daughters. There can be no doubt, says Mr. Gillan, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the United Province, who issues the report, that the Act is generally popular with the people. This is the opinion of all the Collectors, with the exception of one, and is confirmed by other enquiries. Even while alleging trouble in raising money, proprietors have unhesitatingly approved the security of tenure which the Act gives them. But there is reason to believe that it is more popular with large than with small proprietors and this is natural since the former obtain not only security of tenure but, apparently, new advantages in the acquisition of fresh property.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Arabia*, with the outward Mails of the 21st instant, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Devanha* left Hongkong on June 29, at 1 p.m.

THE P. and O. extra s.s. *Socotra* left Hongkong on June 29, at 10 30 a.m.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Kaiser* left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday, via Mombassa.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer *Somali* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay yesterday, via Lamu.

THE XXIII Chapter of our new Serial Story, "Neither Store-house nor Barn," by Allen Raine, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th June 1907, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906 of 1,577,941 mds. and Rs. 5,557 in the earnings.

TWO Calcutta pilots, Messrs. Marshall and Kirkman, arrived at Colombo on Tuesday last, in the Harrison liner *Civlan* and the Hansa liner *Gutenfels*, respectively, having been over-carried owing to the heavy weather.

THE Florio & Rubattino Company's s. s. *Duca Balduino* left Aden for Bombay on the morning of the 30th June, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th instant. The same Company's s. s. *Levanzo* left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 29th June.

ACCORDING to a special London telegram to the *Times of Ceylon*, at a well-attended meeting at the London Chamber of Commerce on the 24th instant it was decided to form a Rubber Growers' Association, and a provisional Committee was chosen to draw up the Rules.

MR. BERNARD BAUER, a member of the firm of Messrs. Bauer and Shanmer, diamond merchants, was found desperately wounded at his office in the heart of Melbourne city on the afternoon of the 7th instant, and he died in hospital a few hours later. His skull was smashed. The safe in the office was untouched, but the whereabouts of a bag containing gems valued at £10,000 is unknown. No clue has been found to the author of the deed.

A MOST interesting function took place at Shwegyin in the Tounghoo District of Burma recently, Mr. Parsons, the Deputy Commissioner, in presenting a gift of Rs. 200 from the Government to the widow and family of a Burman who met his death in bravely trying to arrest some dacoits recently, said that he wanted the villagers to thoroughly realise that the Government that ruled over them were strong. They had set themselves the duty of looking after the people, making no distinction between rich and poor, strong and weak, creed or caste. Government recognised that, in return for the revenue paid, it was their duty to protect the lives and property of the people. It had been a difficulty to get the people to take proper precautions against thieves and dacoits, but the bravery of the man who had met his death was proof that the villagers were beginning to realise that it was their duty not to encourage these pests by acquiescence in their depredations.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Railway Retrenchment.

UNDISCOVERED CRIMES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JUNE 17.

The Federal Government is at last in a position to bring before Parliament a complete and definite scheme covering the naval and military policy for some years to come. This scheme will be outlined by Sir John Forrest when he delivers the Budget speech, and it will be amplified by the Minister of Defence when he moves the first item in the defence estimates. Now that the Imperial Government and the Admiralty have changed their attitude towards the Australian proposals with regard to the system of coastal defence, and in fact have voluntarily offered to forego any further claim under the naval agreement for the payment by the Commonwealth of the naval subsidy of £200,000 per annum, one of the financial difficulties in the way of the Government has been removed. The Admiralty now welcomes a contribution in services as probably preferable to a money contribution,and when Parliament agrees to the cancellation of the naval agreement, the £200,000 thus made available will be added with a considerably larger sum to the naval vote for defence purposes. It is understood that the Government will recommend Parliament to authorise the construction of a torpedo boat in England drring the financial year as a first instalment towards the new Australian coastal defence navy, and as a pattern to be copied when arrangements can be made for the establishment of local dockyards in Melbourne, Sydney, and possibly Newcastle. While in Australia recently Mr. John Esplen, the distinguished naval architect, inspected several dockyard and shipbuilding sites in the three cities named, and more recently in England he has had several consultations with Mr. Deakin on the same subject. The Government, therefore, on Mr. Deakin's return will possess the best expert advice available on the question of sites. Coincident with the construction of torpedo boats within the Commonwealth the necessity will arise for the development of the iron industry, consequently the Government's policy will include an early resuscitation of the iron bonus proposals, though probably in a somewhat different form to that adopted in previous bills.

Next in importance will come a proposal to establish a small-arms and ammunition factories. Even though the fact may remain that within a few months those factories could turn out sufficient arms and ammunition to meet the demands, it must be recognised that an island continent without the plant to manufacture its own weapons could never maintain an effective defence against a persistent enemy. Mr. C. N. Hake, Victorian Inspector of Explosives ; Commander Colquhoun and Engineer Commander Clarkson are now on missions of inquiry with regard to these matters, and reports may come to hand from them at any moment. There is every likelihood, however, that a vote for the establishment of factories will appear on the estimates. Upon the final decision of the Government as to how far they will go this year will depend the extent of the purchases this year of ammunition and rifles from abroad. The Minister of Defence particularly, and the Government generally, are greatly impressed with the necessity for extending the cadet movement, and by this means spreading an enthusiasm for military training among the people. The defence scheme will provide for an increase of the present cadet establishment of 13,000 non-commissioned officers and privates, and an added expenditure of £10,000. There will then be 36,000 cadets in the Commonwealth, but the policy of the Government will be to increase the number, year by year.

RETRENCHMENT IN THE RAILWAYS.

The considerable decrease which has been shown in the railway revenue during the past twelve months has brought about the necessity—according to the Commissioner of Railways—for somewhat considerable reductions being made not only in the number of hands employed in the Railway Department but also in the grade of work performed by those whose services are retained. It is anticipated that in all, between 150 and 200 men will be retrenched and that a large number of others will have to do lower grade work and accept the lower rate of pay pertainable to that work. The Commissioner of Railways (Mr. W. J. George) was interviewed by an *Age* representative in regard to the retrenchments, when he said :—"About 60 men have had to be put off, owing to the Sunday time decision, and also owing to the decrease in the railway traffic brought about, among other reasons, by the reduction in the timber traffic occasioned by the trouble now existing in that industry. Somewhat considerable reduction in staffs all round will have to be made, and I anticipate that the number of men to be retrenched will be between 150 and 200. I can only hope that it will not be long before the state of the traffic renders it necessary for these men to be re-engaged.

"With regard to the re-grading of the officials to be retained in the service, the system which will be adopted is on the following lines :—Supposing we have an engine-driver who is receiving 13s. per day and the work of whose train has fallen off, we shall have to put him on to a train of a lower grade and he will receive only 12s. a day ; or on the other hand, a man who might be receiving 14s. a day will be put to lower grade work and receive 13s. The man on the lower grade train whose place has been taken by the one above him will be put back to the position of a first-class fireman, and the fireman who previously did that work will also be reduced a grade, and so on until finally the cleaner who has had the least service in the Department will be put off the job altogether. Of course, we are getting the addresses of all men who are put off, and as the traffic improves, those men will be re-instated and those who have had their positions reduced will go back to their original posts. I would point out that the revenue is some £60,000 or £70,000 less now than it was this time last year, and naturally one has to cut one's coat according to one's cloth. The heads of the branches have received instructions to watch the expenditure very closely, but that as much consideration as possible shall be paid to the men. None would desire to put off men under the present conditions unless compelled to do so, but the state of the finances renders it necessary. I sincerely hope that trade will soon look up, and that we shall be able to put those men on again. Anyhow the retrenched officers will receive the first offers of appointment that may be rendered necessary in the future."

THE PREMIERS' CONFERENCE.

The Premiers' Conference in Brisbane is over, and nobody seems to be quite satisfied. It was the fifth conference, and the principal matters—those referring to the Braddon clause and the State debts—have been threshed out over and over again. But the States and the Commonwealth are as far off as ever from arriving at an unanimous conclusion on both matters simultaneously, and even further, since the impasse arrived at closes the subject indefinitely. The Commonwealth Treasurer could in any case have afforded to wait, at the cost only of some comparatively trifling inconvenience caused by the necessity daring two and a half more years to raise £4 for every £1 he wishes to spend. But in 1910 the Braddon clause, which provided for that in the interests of the States, will cease under the Constitution to be operative. The Commonwealth would then have had power to spend its revenues as it pleased without regard to the States. In the past the Federal expenditure has been economical, but how long would that have continued after the Braddon restriction is removed ? So that a certain amount of advantage is gained by the adoption of Sir John Forrest's proposal for the return of an annual fixed sum with a proportion of any increased revenues from Customs and excise, subject to certain provisos. The conference approved of this arrangement, to last up to December 31, 1920. If Parliament should accept it the matter is closed up for the next 12 years.

ANOTHER MELBOURNE SENSATION.

Crime is rampant in Melbourne, and so many robberies have been committed of late that the police are unable to compete with the work set them by criminals. Another daring burglary was reported on Saturday. On Friday night thieves visited the premises of Messrs. Connelly and Sons, tinware manufacturers, of South Melbourne, and the safe was removed from the office. The robbers were disturbed before they could succeed in forcing the safe open. When the watchman called at 10 o'clock he found that the office had been broken into, and discovered a pair of boots in the galvanising room. Thinking that they belonged to one of the employees, he placed them in a bin. He then called on the caretaker, who lives a short distance from the factory, and when they returned the boots had disappeared. The implements used in the attempt to open the safe were of the rudest kind, and the police believe that the work was that of novices.

UNDISCOVERED CRIMES.

The criminal records of Australia contain many references to serious offences whose perpetrators were never discovered. Queensland had her triple Gatton tragedy some years ago and it has remained a source of bewilderment from the time of its occurrence until the present day, while here in South Australia within the last ten years there have been several murders for the commission of which no one was punished. Still every fresh instance in which some terrible offence that catches hold of the imagination of the people is shrouded in mystery, and comes as a special shock to the community. Murder is always dreadful, but when the assassin and his motive are known the recollection of it soon fades from the mind. A crime which is surrounded by an air of doubt and perplexity remains prominent in the popular memory for many days. Then it, too, may be banished by some other occurrence of a more absorbing nature, but the thought of it constantly recurs. Detective stories have always fascination for the ordinary reader, and Dick Donovan, Sherlock Holmes, and the lynx-eyed police official of M. Gaboriau are, therefore, among the best-known personages in modern fiction. The public are not slow to form theories of their own in regard to conspicuous crimes, and many of those who have read recently of the dreadful murder of Mr. Bernard Bauer, the diamond broker, in Melbourne, are quite certain that they could track the homicide to his lair even although the regular police have failed. It may be remembered that Sherlock Holmes, in common with other similar figments of the brain of the novelist, always expressed supreme contempt for the methods of the official constabulary and their detective auxiliaries. All the same, when a murderer, a burglar, or a forger is caught it is usually as a result of the orthodox operations. The awful crime in Modern Buildings, Collins-street, Melbourne, in the busy hours of the day and in the heart of the city, might well be taken as the central incident of a sensational novel. Theorising on the known facts, it would be interesting to see where Sir Conan Doyle or the author of "Paul Beck, the Rule of Thumb Detective," would look for the murderer. In the puzzling robbery of £1,500 from the Melbourne Mint last week there is another opening for the exercise of the analytical ingenuity of the creators of literary detectives. The professional criminal-catcher is at fault, and there is a chance for the ambitious amateur to make himself heard. The story-teller who seeks to secure the patronage of lovers of tales of horror and mystery generally contents himself, however, with unravelling imaginary tangles, or with repeating in a slightly altered form the history of offences for which men have been convicted and punished.

EMPIRE DAY.

In the Sydney press an outraged resident of Canley Vale deplores the lack of enthusiasm on Empire Day. The fact that no flag flew from the village schoolhouse seemed to act as a wet blanket on local patriotism. It was impossible to work up a becoming fervour under a bare pole with no person flaunting the defiant message "Let them all come." Yet the whole contretemps with its sequel of gloom was owing to an apparently trifling cause. No one could be found venturesome or patriotic enough to "shin up" the flagstaff and by running a rope through a block throw the bunting to the breeze. So the glib statement so frequently seen in the newspapers that communities large or small are wild with joy or silent with sorrow over some event (a birth or a death, say) should be received with caution. With a greased staff and a leg of mutton on top it is certain that all the humiliation through which Canley Vale had to pass might have been avoided.

THE REPATRIATED.

The Melbourne papers have suddenly become thoughtful over the repatriation of Australians who were "on their uppers" in South Africa. It appears that many were called and nearly all were chosen of those who applied. Three facts inevitably follow : (a) Many were brought back who'd never gone, who'd never seen the Commonwealth or its teeming resources ; (b) many returned who could well be spared, who'd have have failures anywhere ; and (c), a good few came who were not above accepting pauper passages although their belts were bulged with jewels and gold. From all of which it appears that supervision on the Cape side was of the loosest. But the height of impudence was only reached when, on landing, these sturdy, if ragged, wayfarers, complained bitterly of the soup they'd to swallow on the way, of the short commons in the matter of prime beef and bottled beer they'd to put up with This was the last straw on the Commonwealth camel's back, and, judging by the Melbourne journals, the animal groaned plaintively. It is always a dangerous thing to take to your bosom again either the wife or the waif who has deserted you freely.

A.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, JUNE 17.

GRAVE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The subject which has occupied the thoughts of the commercial world of Alexandria and Cairo, since my last letter to you, has been the grave financial crisis through which Egypt is passing. The era of new things seems to have brought to a climax troubles which have been brewing for a long time. The Committee of the Alexandria Stock and Shareholders Association have formed a deputation which will be received by Sir Eldon Gorst at the summer quarters of the British Agency at Ramleh to-day. The purpose of this deputation is to lay before Sir Eldon the views of the Cairo section on the existing financial condition, and to ask for his influence in extricating the money market from its present difficulties. Unless something is done, you will surely hear of serious disorders in the financial atmosphere.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive is leaving Egypt on Saturday next, June 22nd, for a protracted stay in Europe. He embarks on board the Mahroussa at Alexandria and sails for Constantinopole. Fakhry Pasha will be in waiting on His Highness throughout the tour.

MR. DICEY AND THE KHEDIVE.

Since my last communication the sole theme of discussion in the local Press, and the factor around which expressions of opinions, conjectures, assertions and accusations have raged, has been the article in "The Daily Telegraph" by Mr. Edward Dicey, detailing his interview with His Highness. As you will have seen this article, it is unnecessary to refer to it at length. Suffice it to say that His Highness's remarks as to the military occupation of Egypt, and to the effect that Egypt was too wealthy and at the same time too weak to escape "The Veiled Protectorate," would have been better unrecorded at the present juncture.

A FREE SUEZ CANAL.

In their wildest dreams, shipowners have never looked forward to a toll-free Suez Canal. But Mr. Asquith, in his speech to the Colonial Premiers, speaks of "Removing or Reducing the Canal Company's Charges." This hint at the possibility of abolition little accords with the attitude of the present Government towards the Governor-General of Australia's appeals only last March. Lord Elgin then thought that "nothing would be gained by such a attempt to pursue the object without due regard to the interests of those who have a purely financial concern in the undertaking." The truth is that the British Government could not, if it would, coerce the Suez Canal Administration into a disregard of the fair claims of its shareholders. Such action would raise a hornets' nest of internationalism, and, at present, would add another cause to discontent and unrest in the East. Mr. Asquith's utterance is, therefore, another of "life's little ironies."

DESERTED.

Everyone who can get away from the hot months and dog days of the Egyptian Summer has gone. Only the toilers remain, and those who are taking their tedious turn at the helm of their respective ships. After the whirl of the Cairo Season and the keeping of holidays,

"Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight
And all the world a solemn stillness holds."

PHAROS.

[* By telegram to Perth, W. A.]

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

KOREA'S USELESS PROTEST.

Bitter Complaint against Japan.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 30.

A Korean Deputation has arrived at the Hague to protest against the failure to invite Korea to the Conference and the Japanese violation of Korean sovereignty.

M. Nelidoff refused to receive the Deputation.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Korean Deputation has sent a letter to the other delegations protesting against the exclusion of Korea from the Conference.

They declare that they have come mainly to appeal to the Conference for protection from Japan who has broken her pledge to preserve the independence of Korea, and is committing manifold barbarities.

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Serious Action.

TRADE BOYCOTT EXPECTED.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Chamber of Commerce at Tokio have appealed to the American Chambers of Commerce to eliminate the causes of discord between the two countries, and have appealed to President Roosevelt to support the abolition of anti-Japanese abuses.

Washington officials fear that this implies the threat of a boycott of American goods more severe than the Chinese.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LORDS.

An Irresponsible House.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

Mr. Macnamara, speaking at Rochester, said that the country would shortly have an opportunity of resenting the interference of an irresponsible House of Lords.

BALLOON RACE.

Fails through a Thunder Storm.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The Balloon Race which started from Ranelagh on 29th June was a failure.

Owing to a thunderstorm, the balloons descended in the suburbs, except one which descended at Worthing.

JAPANESE SEAL-POACHERS CAPTURED.

A Big Haul.

LONDON, JULY 1.

A United States revenue-cutter has captured twenty-nine Japanese seal-poachers at St Paul's Island, one of the Pribyloff group.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

India vs. Spain.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Maharaja of Bikanir and the Indian team played a Polo match against a team of Madrid Nobles at Hurlingham on Saturday.

A fine game resulted in a score of four goals all.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

Alleged Incitation to Murder.

ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Resident Magistrate for Galway has committed for trial Mr. Kelly, the Nationalist Magistrate, who is charged with using language inciting to murder.

The local magistrates were not allowed to adjudicate.

PEKIN-PARIS RACE.

Car Abandoned in the Gobi Desert.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The French Tricar has been abandoned in the Gobi Desert, owing to want of petrol.

Its occupants returned to Nankow and took the train to Peking.

Five motor-cars started from Peking on June 10 on the great race from Peking-to-Paris through the heart of Asia. The start was made from the front of the French Legation to the strains of military music provided by troops brought specially from Tientsin. The five competitors are :—

Prince Scipio Borghese, Itala car.
M. Godard, Holland, Spyker car.
M. Pons, France, Tricontal car.
M. Cormier, France, De Dion Bouton.
M. Collignon, France, De Dion Bouton.

Some of the greatest difficulties were expected to be met in the first days of the race as roads are practically non-existent. The cars, all of which have been specially built, were to be taken to pieces at the worst points and carried by coolies. Bands of Chinese have been sent ahead for the purpose. Much of the country is very muddy and the cars have specially broad tyres to prevent them sinking. It was hoped to reach Irkutsk in Siberia before the end of June. Stores of provisions and petrol have been sent on large supplies being placed in the Gobi Desert. The caravans bearing the supplies are spreading the news of the coming of the "mad white men" in carts that move by themselves.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 30.

The P. and O. Co's. s. s. *Arabia* with the English Mails of 21st instant left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day.

NEW UNION JACK CLUB.

For Soldiers and Sailors.

OPENED BY THE KING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 1.

Their Majesties to-day opened the Union Jack Club in Waterloo Road.

It is founded in memory of those killed in South Africa and China and will give accommodation and recreation to soldiers and sailors passing through London.

Nearly £13,000 have been subscribed in four days to enable the Club to start free from debt.

GOLF AT VERSAILLES.

Massey again Victorious.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the French Open Golf Championship at Versailles, Arnaud Massey, who won the Open Championship of England, was first with a score of 298, a Frenchman, M. Gassiam, was second with 300, James Braid third with 301, and Harry Vardon fourth with 308.

CRICKET.

South Africa vs. England.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Test Match between South Africa and England to-day is arousing intense interest, equalling that of the Match between England and Australians. Expert opinion as to the outcome is most divided. England is batting and has a good start.

BIRTHDAY DEMONSTRATION IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 1.

If I had four whole pages of print to spare today I should gladly fill them with the telegrams and letters which have poured in to tell how the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor in the Punjab and also in places outside the Punjab celebrated His Majesty's birthday on Friday. Having no such resource, I must perforce condense the mass of glowing matter into a few bold lines how the hungry were feasted and the needy relieved, how bazars were illuminated and fireworks discharged, how meetings were held at which loyal speeches were delivered and loyal anthems sung and congratulatory telegrams dispatched to the Viceroy, the Provincial Ruler and the District Officer, how banquets, balls, garden parties, gymkhanas and other festive entertainments were organised, how bands played and guns boomed and troops paraded and durbars assembled, and how religious rites were solemnised in all sorts of sacred places. In short how in multifarious ways people of all races, Hindus, Mahomedans and Sikhs, separately or conjointly set themselves to charge the air with vibrations of fidelity. For the Mahomedans, the coincidence of the birthday with the Moslem sabbath gave a peculiarly religious turn to the anniversary and the great mosques resounded with prayers to Allah for Good King Edward.

All these things lie on the surface of events. Below, as a few correspondents quietly reveal, deep and serious feelings were at work. The best elements of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities alike feel themselves ranged resolutely on the side of law and order against random currents of disaffection and disturbances and one of the native objects in emphasising the birthday sentiments this year more than in other years was to make a stand before the eyes of the whole Indian world for good citizenship and unshakeable allegiance. In this spirit garden parties were given in many places at which the European residents were invited to meet, in friendly intercourse, the leaders and lights of the different Indian communities.

Some of the reports further show that Hindu and Mahomedan speakers in public meeting denounced the recent reactionary demonstrations and applauded the Government for their effective method of combined sympathy and strength.

ACCIDENT AT BIRTHDAY FIREWORKS.

Panic among the People.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 1.

A Jhelum correspondent writes :—During the display of fireworks from the river on the night of the 28th in celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday one of the boats used for letting off fireworks caught fire and breaking adrift caused a panic among the people in a number of other boats close by, who jumped into the river to escape from the flames and swam to the nearest boats. One boat, containing six or seven native officers and men of the 52nd Camel Corps, was capsized and sank. The news was at once spread that all on board had been drowned, and several boats were sent down the stream to endeavour to recover their bodies. Search of the boats ascertained that four of the men had succeeded in swimming across to the bank and that two were missing. These men were, however, picked up a little later, half a mile down the stream, none the worse for their immersion.

THE MALABAR MARRIAGE ACT.

Become a Dead Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 1.

The Malabar Marriage Act which was passed through the Madras Legislative Council ten years ago, by the Hon'ble Mr. C. Sankaran Nair, after its necessity had been proved by a Special Commission, has now become a dead letter. The Registrar General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, reporting on the working of the Act for the past year, says:—

In his report for the year 1898-99 the then Registrar (General of Births, Deaths and Marriages wrote as follows :—The mass of people continue to regard marriage law with aversion and suspicion and even educated members of the community who are in favour of the measure, shrink from taking advantage of it from fear of offending the elder members of their *tarwads* and all powerful Namboodris and other great landlords. The Registrar of Calicut also points out that the power conferred by the Marriage Law, to make provision for one's wives and children, has hitherto acted as some inducement to persons to register their *sambandhams* ; but as the new Testamentary Law Act V of 1898, which came into force from 2nd September 1898, enables the followers of the *Marumakattayam* Law to attain this object without registering their *sambandhams* and thus unnecessarily curtailing their liberty of action and risking chances of divorce proceedings, he thinks it unlikely that registrations under the Marriage Law would increase in future

It will be seen from the above statement that this anticipation has been realised and that the law does not find favour even with the more enlightened and educated section of the communities for whom it was designed. During the entire period of the operation of the Act (now over ten years) only ninety *sambandhams* have been registered, more than two-thirds of that number relating to two years immediately following the year of its introduction. During the last six years not a single *sambhandham* was registered either in South Canara or North Malabar and only seven in the District of South Malabar. Most of the *sambandhams* registered were by Government servants and Vakils of the Nair caste.

UNREST IN THE NEW PROVINCE.

Stone-Throwing at Trains.

EUROPEANS IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The *Englishman's* special correspondent wires from Goalundo yesterday as follows :—I have just heard of a rather serious affair at or near Bhairab, on the Meghna. Details are wanting, but it is a fact that an officer of the Steamer Company— whose name is mentioned as Cleary, but is probably O'Leary—has been savagely assaulted by a mob of persons wearing the *Bande Mataram* badge.

A Police Inspector is enquiring into the affair.

In the same letter, he says :—Another point into which an enquiry might be made, though one hardly knows who is to make it, is the number and purpose of the numerous Sadhus and so-called religious mendicants now travelling on railways and steamers. A Jute Merchant, long resident in these parts, told me that until a year ago he had never seen any of these men.

Continuing, he says:—Another indication of the state of affairs in these parts is stone-throwing at night-trains on the Assam-Bengal line. First and second class passengers are warned to put their shutters up after dark and to dim the lights.

Guards and engine-drivers on the line have stones thrown at them practically every night, and the stones are thrown not from a distance outside the fencing but from almost under the train, the missiles used being lumps of ballast. There is naturally not very much competition amongst drivers and guards to work night-trains, and an officer told me that on one occasion no less than fifteen guards signed sick when asked to take on a night-train. The blinds of this officer's carriage bore marks of stones that had been hurled at it.

The police have captured one culprit, who turned out to be a railway employé, and that is the worst of the matter.

Europeans in these parts are learning to distrust their own servants. At Chandpur some Europeans are going about their daily business with revolvers tucked under their coats, and I have seen men in railway carriages with shot-guns across their knees.

We understand that the name of the steamer officer who was rough handled on the 27th instant by Bengal Volunteers upon a vessel near Manicganj, Eastern Bengal, was Mr. Cleary, Inspector of the River Steam Navigation Company.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Native Press Still Unchecked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The Native Press of Bengal has not ceased its violent writings. The *Sandhya* in its issue of the 26th instant, says—

It makes me laugh to think that Nibaran (convicted in the Comilla shooting case) will be hanged and Mangal Singh and Dwarkanath transported. And why not ? How many men die, and how many of them know how to die! If it be on the gallows, Nibaran's death is worth dying! By his death misery and illusion will be both brought to an end. This is what it is to die with trumpet note! Nibaran dies the death of Maharaja Nund Coomar, who died elsewhere. Maharaja Nund Coomar, a respectable Brahmin, was condemned to death at the time that the rule of the *Feringhee* was first established here, and in consequence of this irreparable sin, we have since abandoned the cause of our society and of our native land. Now that we have begun to consider motherland, another Brahmin is about to be killed.

The same paper, in its issue of the 28th instant, contains the following :—

In these troublous times, Bengal! do not lose your grip on the helm of your fond vessel. If you do this in mid stream, rest assured you will sink heavily under the raging waves, never to rise. So we cry *Samal* ! (Beware !) *Samal* ! (Beware !).

THE PUNJAB MANIFESTO.

Deputation to the Lieut.-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 1.

A Deputation consisting of the following Hindu gentlemen, in connection with the recent manifesto, signed by forty leading educated gentlemen in the Punjab, waited on the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Simla, on Saturday :—Rai Bahadur Srikeshen Dass, Rai Bahadur Lala Hari Chand, Mr. Harkishen Lal, Mr. Gangaraj, Mr. Gar Charu Singh, Mr. Shadi Lal, Rai Saheb Sukhdial, Lala Ishur Dass, Lala Dhanpatrai, Rai Bahadur Sardar Amritsingh and Lala Kanhgalal.

The Deputation arrived at Barnes Court at 11 a.m. and was received at the entrance by the Private Secretary to His Honor and had an audience with Mr. Gordon Walker for two hours. The reception was very kind and courteous.

MAIL TRAIN ROBBERY.

Lieutenant Blane Robbed and Shot at.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Lieutenant Blane, of the 19th Lancers, while travelling by the Calcutta Mail on Saturday night between Lawrencepur and Campbellpur in the Punjab, was robbed by thieves, who fired three revolver shots at him, all of which took effect. His injuries are said to be serious.

Further particulars which have now reached us in connection with the attack made upon Lieut. Blane show that two Pathans boarded the train in the night and made their way into the carriage where Lieut. Blane was asleep while the train was in motion. Lieut. Blane awoke, seized one man, who attacked him with a stick ; the other thief then fired four revolver shots of which three hit Lieut. Blane, one in the left hand, a second in the back and a third in the knee, the last being the most serious of the wounds. The two marauders then threw Lieutenant Blane's uniform case out of the window and jumped out after it, some two miles outside Campbellpur Station and succeeded in making off.

DASTARDLY DOUBLE MURDER.

Indian Master and His Son.

THOMASON COLLEGE QUARTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 1.

A dastardly double murder was committed during the night of the 30th June at Roorkee when the Indian master of the Lower Subordinate class and his son [illegible] were murdered in the Indian Subordinate quarters attached to the Thomason College.

The bodies simply hacked about were discovered by a [illegible] about 5 a.m. Although a number of students [illegible] outside nothing unusual seems to have been heard and the murderers got away.

No clue as the murderers has yet been discovered. Police [illegible] are being made.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer *Bombay Maru* left Singapore for Colombo on the 25th ultimo, and *Mukta Maru* arrived at Hongkong on the 1st instant.

COL[illegible] Commissioner of the Andam[illegible] proceeding upon some fourte[illegible] from September next. Colone[illegible] ptroller of the Viceroy's House[illegible]

RECENT RAIN AND FLOOD IN BENGAL.

Crops Much Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

A Dacca telegram says the recent flood has caused the greatest damage in Kariganj and South Sylhet. The Murali crops in Kariganj which were almost ready for cutting have been destroyed ; the Aman crops that had but just been sown are under water and the Aus crops have also been greatly damaged. All the Aus and Katari fields have been submerged in Bejura, Habiganj and some neighbouring tracts in Brahmanbaria. There has been wholesale destruction of crops in Eastern Bengal. The rains have however, been beneficial in some tracts.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR CASTLE ROCK.

High Wind Overthrows Wagons.

NO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

An extraordinary accident occurred on the Southern Maharatta Railway near Castle Rock While a down goods train was passing over the Dudsugger water bridge, three front wagons capsized owing to high wind and the rush of water near the portion of the train could be seen. The front engine and the capsized wagons are standing on the bridge. It is deemed impossible for anybody to approach the bridge to see where the rear portion of the train is damaged, owing to the great waterfall. No lives are reported to be lost, but the traffic is entirely suspended for the present.

RAILWAY GUARD KILLED NEAR DHOND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

The body of G. I. P. goods guard, named Lawrence, was yesterday found lying on the rails beyond Dhond. It is surmised he fell out of the brake and got killed.

OUTRAGE BY A REFORMATORY BOY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

A shocking outrage was committed at 6-15 this morning at the Alipore Reformatory School by a youthful inmate, aged between 14 and 15, upon another aged 17. A section of boys were marching from their barracks when the accused broke his file and murderously assaulted the other lad in the back with a small knife of *kutcha* construction. How the boy came by the weapon and the cause of the assault is under inquiry.

THE TRIAL OF MR. SAVAGE.

Application for a Special Jury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

At the third Criminal Sessions of the Calcutta High Court, before Mr. Justice Harrington, Mr. Eardley Norton applied on behalf of the prosecution, in the case Emperor vs. Henry Savage, for a special jury to try the case. His Lordship said he would consider the matter.

THE CRABBE MURDER.

Rogers Sent to Chittagong for Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The man Rogers who was arrested by the Calcutta Police for the alleged murder of Inspector Crabbe, under circumstances already reported, was to-day ordered by Mr. Kingsford to be sent under police escort to Chittagong for trial.

A MIDWIFE ROBBED BY GARRIWALAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

On the 18th ultimo a well-known Calcutta midwife, Mrs. Nugent, was robbed by a Ticca-gariwala on the maidan of a tin box containing some clothes, a gold watch and other articles. The coachman and syce were arrested the following day, the police recovering the bulk of the property. To-day, both the men were placed before Mr. Singh, Police Magistrate, and the coachman was sentenced to six months' rigorous and the syce acquitted.

DEATH OF FANNY STANLEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

Fanny Stanley (Mrs. Phillips) died on Sunday morning at Calcutta in the General Hospital. She was the second daughter of Harry Stanley of the Opera Company which toured and was known all over India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

NORTHERN ARMY—Arrivals.—Major C. Ainslie, R.E., *ex* s.s. "Oriental," on 28th June and Major G. W. Robinson, 27th Punjabis *ex* s.s. "Castilia," on 21st March.

DEPARTURES.—Captain P. H. M Taylor, 32nd Lancers *per* s.s. "Delhi," on 25th June ; Major W. P. Brett, R.E., 2nd-Lieut. J. R. Wynter, 52nd Sikhs, Captain H. E. Brown, 47th Sikhs, Lieut. A. Blumenthal, 74th By., R.F.A., and Captain G. Tacchi, S. and T. Corps, *per* s.s. "Oriental," on 29th June ; Major W. G. Hodgson, Cantonment Magistrate, *per* s.s. "China," on 1st July, and Nursing Sister Miss W. Walker, *per* s.s. "Oriental," on 29th June.

SOUTHERN ARMY—Arrivals.—Major T. H. Hardy, 97th Infantry, *ex* s.s. "Oriental," on 28th June; Major F. M. Crum, K. R. Rifles, and Lieut. J. A. D. Bell, 77th M. Rifles, *ex* s.s. "Oriental," on 29th June.

DEPARTURES.—Captain C. D. Myles, R.A.M.C., and Major N. A. H. Budd, 1st Brahmans, *per* s.s. "Oriental" on 29th June.

SIMLA, JULY 1.

2nd-Lieutenant Pottinger, 1st Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, is transferred to the Indian Army and posted to the 35th Sikhs.

Major Gunning, 35th Sikhs, has been selected for the appointment of Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Brigadier-General Sir J. Macdonald, Commanding Lucknow Brigade, is granted combined leave for three months and 26 days.

Lieutenant Ford, 75th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is confirmed as Adjutant of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers.

Lieutenant Home, 32nd Pioneers, is appointed temporarily to the Farms Department at Rawalpindi.

Approval has been given to the promotion of Quarter-Master Sergeant T. E. Lowther, 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, as Quarter-Master of that Battalion.

Major C. N. Colville, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

(FROM AUSTRALIAN PAPERS.)

TROUBLED RUSSIA.

A Political Crisis.

PREMIER ATTACKS THE DEMOCRATS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

In the Russian Duma the Premier, M. Stolypin demanded the suspension of 49 Social-Democratic deputies and the arrest of 16 others, pending inquiry into a plot, said to have been hatched at the residence of Deputy Obsol, to overthrow the existing form of government and establish a democratic republic. The means to be employed to revolutionise the governmental system was, he said, a military revolutionary figuting organisation with ramifications throughout the Empire.

M. Stolypin declared that if his motion for the suspensions and arrests were rejected, the Government would consider the decision as a refusal on the part of the Duma to co-operate with the Ministry.

Strong bodies of troops and police surround the Parliamentary buildings. Several of the deputies have fled.

The Duma has referred the Premier's motion to a committee, and the latter has requested that the magistrate who examined the alleged plot shall supply particulars of every accusation. It is expected that the committee will be unable to conclude its work before next Monday.

The Duma Dissolved.

NEW ELECTIONS FIXED FOR SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The Czar has issued a ukase dissolving the Duma and fixing the new elections for September next.

Ireland.

THE STOCK-DRIVING MOVEMENT.

The Resident Magistrate at Birr, in King's County, Ireland, has sent fifteen men to gaol for a month, in default of being bound over to keep the peace, on charges of having participated in the driving of sheep and cattle off Michael Byrne's grazing farm. There are now three hundred extra police at Birr.

Mending the Lords.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS.

The Unionist newspapers ridicule the Government's attack on the House of Lords.

The "Times" declares that the resolution carries no practical consequence but foreshadows a policy of the virtual abolition of the House of Lords.

The "Morning Post" says that the concentration of the energies of the Liberals on the House of Lords question implies the postponement of their promised social reforms.

The "Daily News" (Liberal) asserts that the resolution will mark a revolution, and that it embodies a great policy, in which all the forces of reform and democratic progress and united namely the abolition of the House of Lords veto.

The "Daily Chronicle" (Liberal) states: "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is perfectly right in not formulating at present his plan with regard to the Lords. The proper time for launching a definite scheme is on the eve of a dissolution.

LORD NEWTON'S BILL.

The Select Committee appointed by the House of Lords to consider Lord Newton's Bill for the reform of that Chamber includes the Duke of Devonshire (Conservative), the Marquis of Landowne (Conservative), the Earl of Rosebery (Liberal), Viscount St. Aldwyn (Conservative) Lord Burton (Conservative), Lord Courtney Liberal), Viscount Selby (Liberal), and Lord Ribblesdale (Liberal).

Collision in the English Channel.

During a fog in the English Channel to-day the s. s. Medic collided with the petroleum tank steamer Turbo off South Foreland, near Dover. The Turbo was seriously damaged, and had to be towed into harbour by tugs. The Medic's bow above the water-line was rent for a length of 20ft. The vessel, however, proceeded on her way down the Channel.

The Transvaal.

INTENTIONS OF MR. BOTHA'S GOVERNMENT

THE CHINESE LABOUR QUESTION.

At the re-assembling of the Transvaal Parliament the Premier, Mr. Louis Botha, announced that 16,759 Chinese coolies would be repatriated during the present year. He remarked that the supply of native labour on the mines of Johannesburg had for some time past been markedly in excess of the demand. He did not intend to legislate this session for the temporary renewal of the coolie contracts, as the presence of the Chinese was in the highest degree inimical to the country's welfare.

Ministers, he said, contemplated the introduction of a Conciliation Bill to prevent strikes. They had given notice of the intention of the Transvaal to withdraw from the South African Customs Convention, although they were not opposed to the principle of a Customs union.

The "Times" correspondent at Johannesburg states that Mr. Botha is not committed to a policy of Chinese repatriation for beyond the present session.

The Rand Strike.

ATTITUDE OF THE MINEOWNERS.

MR. BOTHA AND THE MILITARY.

In an interview yesterday with Mr. Louis Botha, the Premier of the Transvaal, the Rand mineowners offered to leave the settlement of the strike dispute in the hands of the Mines Commission appointed by the Government. They would not, however discharge the men who had been engaged since the old employees went on strike. The mineowners intimated that upwards of a thousand of the strikers must remain idle.

Mr. Botha warned the mineowners that it would be impossible to keep troops on the Rand indefinitely. He was, however, he added, unwilling to withdraw the soldiers in the mines during the existence of the strike.

Mr. Outhwaite is coming to England to raise funds on behalf of the miners.

Rifle Shooting.

THE ENGLISH TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA.

The National Rifle Association of the United Kingdom has selected the team to visit Australia. Colonel Stopton will be in command and he will be assisted by Colonel Barlow as staff officer, Major Richardson as shooting Captain, and Captain Lunford-Lloyd as adjutant. The firing members of the team will be Colonel Cowan (Royal Engineers), Lieuts. Parnell and Peddie, Naval Warrant Officer Raven, Sergeant-Major Wallingford, Quartermaster Sergeants Robinson and Fraser, Armourer-Sergeants Comber (King's Prize winner), Lawrence (King's Prize winner), Martin, and Mc Hadley, Sergeants Paterson and Tatlow, and Lance-Corporal Fulton. The team will travel via Canada, and will compete for the Palma Trophy.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT FORBESGUNJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

A correspondent reports a distinct shock of earthquake at Forbesgunj at 9 50 a. m. on Friday last the 28th instant. Oscillation appeared to be from north to south.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 1.

The latest addition to the cheap daily press of Calcutta is the *Indian Daily News* which from to-day will sell at an anna a copy.

PERSIAN GULF NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

BUSREH, JUNE 23.

Busreh, in June, with a cloudless sky and a river full and brimming over ; and as for the sun it is almost impossible for a stranger to these parts to realize the power of Old Sol. From 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. those blazing beams of light are focussed on one, till one feels that something must go, and fortunately the sun goes.

The rise of the river is the highest for ten years ; this will mean a severe epedemic of malaria when the water falls and the mud banks become exposed to the sun's rays ; even now I hear that the consumption of quinine in the city is half a hundred weight per week. The grain crop, which was a bumper one, has now been sadly reduced, by quantities of grain placed on the banks for shipment being rotted and flooded by the sudden and repeated rises of the river. Once the river rises bank-high, it is all "U. P." with the wheat, etc, as the whole of the cultivation is below high level, and the water at ordinary times is only kept out by an elaborate system of mud walls and dykes. Besides this, the Desert Arabs up-stream have got a little shindy on between themselves, and at intervals "again the Government ;" this always appears to involve the firing on of "Sophinas" (as the boat of the country for carrying grain is called). This naturally stops the sophinas from running the blockade, after one or two men have been hit, so a complete dead-lock ensues, and the local merchants drink much strong drink, and express their opinion of the local Government in decided terms, incidentally affirming that their ruin is imminent if they are unable to keep their engagements regarding shipments to Europe. But after all there seems an air of unreality about this wheat traffic, there is no real rush about it, like one sees in a rice month at Rangoon or Moulmein, and I verily believe that is only a means of passing the time until the date season commences. Busreh lives for dates and dates only, she imports them, sends them to America, Europe, Asia ; eats them, dries them, feeds cattle and stock with them, smelts of them, nay stinks of them, and her main thoroughfare is paved with an elegant mosaic composed of date stones alone. Truly a wonderful fruit, its uses to the Arab being almost as numerous and varied as those of the camel.

Liquorice root too, is become quite an item of export and an industry in its way, since the legendary American missionary picked up a dried stick in the desert somewhere in Asia Minor, and chewing it recognized at once the familiar basis of the popular American tonic (in America) called "sarsaparilla." Now that it is recognized that liquorice root can be picked up like sticks in most parts of Asia Minor, several American firms have erected plant for extracting the juice and pressing the residue, which also has a high commercial value, I am told, but what its use can be except for stuffing bolsters in America I can't think. The Turkish authorities are very strict on quarantine rules, and extremely suspicious of any illness whatever. I should say one would be packed off to the lazaretto ! if found on shore by the Turkish doctors suffering from whooping cough or housemaid's knee !

BUSHIRE, JUNE 22.

Nothing to do here but pray for the night to come, and when that has arrived with its clammy heat, to pray again for the morn to return. At the end of the month the "Uncrowned King" of the Gulf (the Resident of Bushire) leaves suffering humanity here to proceed to Shiraz, from which spot closer touch can be maintained with Teheran, where, I shall say, things are fairly humming just now, what with the late Shah's brother taking on the Persian C.-in.C. and his army, and in addition Russian troops about whose precise status in this matter I am quite unable to gather any information, unless the Shah's body-guard is meant.

Here we are in Bushire, which spot can confidently boast of the most pestilential climate in the Gulf, suffering uncomplainingly from loss of temper, heat and date boils, but steadfastly bearing the "White man's burden," (Oh blessed phrase), but, by the bye, from this burden the Bengalee seems, if anything, only too anxious to relieve us.

Here we are, I say again, slaving out our lives trying to save from themselves a lazy, thriftless and improvident race who would gladly see the last of us, while away in the dear "Homeland" (as the Colonial papers have it) the country is rapidly being handed over to Socialists, Suffragists, and Nationalists to work their wicked will on. Now unless we Anglo-Indians hasten home and start a "Pogrom" in which the above-mentioned sects will represent the Jews, soon there will be no dear Homeland for us to retire to, when we have finally delivered over the Government to Lala Rajpat Rai, Gokale, Surendra Nath Banerji and Company Unlimited.

PEARLING.

Pearl fishing is now in full swing in the Gulf, and from the Pirate Coast to the mouths of the Euphrates the graceful and swift pearling boats may be seen scattered over the wide expanse of reefs that fringe the coast, all busily engaged in extracting the precious gem that is yielded by the unromantic oyster.

We have those delightful lines of Sir Edwin Arnold's :—

"Dear as the wet diver to the eyes
Of his pale wife, who waits and weeps on shore
By sands of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf
Plunging all day in the blue waves; at night,
Having made up his tale of precious pearls,
Rejoins her in their hut upon the shore."

Now it may be fairly said that this romantic account of pearl diving bristles with inaccuracies, due, no doubt, to poetic licence.

No pale wife waits and weeps by sands of Bahrein, as the divers are invariably dwellers inland and are herdsmen and agriculturists in the off-season, and consequently their women are many hundreds of miles away inland.

As for joining his pale wife in their hut on shore at night, the diver is lucky if he sees the beach once in three weeks, as no boat may leave the Pearl Banks while so much as a drop of brackish water remains for the crew to drink, and finally were any diver caught making up his tale of precious pearls and attempting to forgather with the shore, there is not a shadow of a doubt he would be at once sent down to dive for more pearls, only with the difference that the diver's stone would be so closely attached to him that there would be no freeing himself from it To be quite frank, the practice of pearling in the Gulf, or for that matter, in Ceylon, might be styled slavery, without being guilty of any "terminological inexactitude" whatever. The unfortunate wretches are gathered up from the Hinterlands by the various Sheikhs, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Bedouins, and sent down to the beach at the different pearling headquarters, most of them being already nearly their next six months' wages in debt, due to their having been kept from starvation in winter by doles of rice. They are then allotted so many to each boat, generally eight or ten divers to a crew of twenty-five, the rest being employed in rope-holding *i-e* tending on the divers.

The outfit employed by the divers is remarkably simple. A heavy stone, for sinking the diver—these stones are greatly prized, the heavier kinds of rock being sought after—a pair of nippers for the nose, a set of finger-stalls to protect the hands when wildly groping on the bottom for the oyster, and a small basket to place the shells in. The method employed is as follows :—The diver stands on the sinker grasping the rope which suspends it between his toes, another lighter line is past round his waist to be drawn up and to signal by ; having securely fastened the "fitasm" or nippers on his nose, the rope tender lets go with a rush amid a stream of bubbles; directly the bottom is reached (from eight to 12 fathoms) the stone is released and drawn clear, the diver's position is now reversed and he works head downwards, wildly groping around him as far as the reach of his arm and filling his basket as full as possible. At last tortured nature can no longer bear the strain,—he lets go the stone, flies surface-ward, and watching, one sees a glistening form shoot suddenly half out of the water, and be dragged into the boat, to lie on the pile of date leaves at the bottom of the boat half drowned, half suffocated, while frequently blood flows from nose and ears. Now just imagine it if you can ! This is but an episode which is repeated at, say, 10 minute intervals throughout the long day, under a blazing sun, and the reward a bare living wage, with a faint chance of a few rupees should he be fortunate enough to bring up an oyster containing a "Ras" or Sheikh's pearl,—one of the first lustre, but a dead certainty that he will spend a miserable night with throbbing brain, aching ears and a body racked by rheumatism ; while "caisson" disease is extremely common and prevents them from being long lived. While penning this I am irresistably reminded of the tale of woe poured out by celebrated statesmen to sympathetic interviewers in the "picture papers," when describing the mental strains imposed on Cabinet Ministers by their whole hearted devotion to the duties belonging to their high office. Before I had seen pearling I thought that to be a Minister in charge of a department of State, imposed the greatest mental and physical strain on the human frame, and greatly admired that sense of duty that kept them to such grinding labour, (some of them have called it "slavery") for such a paltry wage. I know now why they endure it so uncomplainingly—they have been gulf divers in a previous incarnation, and they know now, when they are well off.

No rushing shark or crawling octopus have they to fear, when diving in the depths of red tape and correspondence for the priceless pearl of information required in answer to an "Awkward question" in the "House." Sir, I'll say no more, but end with, —"Ladies, make your husbands buy you pearls at once," the crop this season will be a scanty one, with plague at Bahrein, as I write, and the price will mount by leaps and bounds ere two moons are o'er.

POONA NOTES AND NEWS.

Parade, Levee, and Reception.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 1.

The first events of the present Poona Season have come and gone, and we are all left in a state of extreme limpness after our strenuous exertions on Friday last. It is a fatal thing and very conducive to headaches to get up before one's accustomed hour on a day which is going to be long and wearing, but we all, nevertheless, had our 'chhoti haziri' in the grey hours of dawn and were early astir to see the King's Birthday Parade. And very interesting was the sight. From an early hour the roads to the Race Course were thronged with all sorts and conditions of men—gunners from Kirkee with their teams ; the hardy Sappers and Miners, always ready for anything, and always cheery ; the Mounted Infantry ; the 26th Cavalry, in workmanlike khaki, with jingle of bridles and fluttering pennons ; the 'gora-log' (Connaught Rangers and East Lancs.) in smart cool white uniforms, marching along with jaunty step ; spectators on horseback, in gharries or in lordly motor cars ; patrons of the modest bicycle or yet more humble pedestrians; in short everybody who is anybody in Poona, (and many of us who are *not* !) were present to see the grand 'tamasha,' and to celebrate, though somewhat prematurely, the sixty-seventh birthday of the King-Emeperor. In the tender morning light, the scene was an exceptionally pretty one, and extremely picturesque looked the regiments in their varied uniforms, marching and counter-marching on the soft green award, the guns ever moving to take up new positions, the Cavalry galloping and charging with kaleidoscopic effect, the dense crowd of sight-seers massed around the saluting base, and in the background the green trees flanked of the towers of St. Patrick's Church, and the red roofs of the Wanowrie buildings, in the embrace of the distant mountains. It was a sight well calculated to stir the blood and make us proud of our country and her defenders. Brigadier-General Swann, who was in command of the troops punctually at eight o'clock, called for three cheers for the King-Emperor, which were loyally accorded by all present, and then the *feu-de-joie* came rattling along the line. At the conclusion of the Parade, H. E. the Governor, who was on horseback, (and who, by the way, it may interest masculine readers to know, was wearing a long coat of novel cut) signified his pleasure at what he had seen, and requested General Richardson to inform the troops of the fact.

In the afternoon His Excellency held a levee in the Council Hall, which was attended by all the leading gentlemen, military and civilian, of Poona. From an early hour, the ladies' gallery was a galaxy of the youth, beauty, and fashion of the station, and many were the critical glances flashed from bright eyes on gallant cavaliers entering the lists below. Sharp to his time, Lord Lamington, who sets an example of punctuality worthy of being followed by many men with less claims upon their time than he, drove up in State attended by a detachment of his Bodyguard under the command of Captain Lucas, and accompanied by Major Lee, Military Secretary, Mr. Monteath, Acting Private Secretary ; and the young Nawab of Sachin. Standing on a dais, in the Throne Room, His Excellency then received all those gentlemen who have the right of private entree, and afterwards, in a long procession, the Officers and Native Officers of the various units of the garrison, Volunteers, Civilians, members of other Services, and many private gentlemen, European and Native, filed past, and made their salaams to the chief representative of His Majesty on this side of India.

In the evening H. E. the Governor gave a large dinner-party in Government House, followed by an "At Home," and from an early hour, the Ganeshkhind road saw many a carriage whirl past freighted with the elite of Poona Society. No more picturesque setting for a pageant could be desired than that afforded by

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Refund of Duty on Sugar.

THE SITARAM BUILDING FIRE.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding.

REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ON EXPORTED SUGAR.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of refund of Town Duty on exported sugar, suggesting that a Committee be appointed to consider the subject in all its bearings.

The letter in question from the Chamber of Commerce runs as follows:—

"Your letter No. 38978 of the 11th March, with reference to refund of Town Duty on exported sugar, has been carefully considered by my Committee who desire in reply to express their regret that your answer to their last letter on this subject does not tend to a satisfactory solution of this important question. By letter and in course of conversation my Committee, on several occasions, have pointed out that the system under which refunds are granted, gives rise to many abuses, and is besides troublesome and vexatious: one reason being your refusal to recognise the brand mark on bags as sufficient for purposes of indentification. Owing to this, the work of sorting and delivering in the Docks is much increased, for a steamer's cargo for a number of consignees may be marked in many different ways. For example, each importer's lot may perhaps be branded with the refiner and (or) the foreign trader's mark with the brand mark of the sugar, the importer's mark, and so on, all of which you say must appear on the drawback certificate, or refund cannot be granted. My Committee have also pointed out that because of this stipulation the work of sorting correctly in a confined space at the Docks is rendered more difficult, and that even after the greatest care bags are frequently delivered under wrong counter-marks. In reply, you observe that the Municipality cannot be held responsible for these difficulties and then you proceed to say that the true remedy lies (1) In insisting on a simplification of the marks placed on the bags at the time of export or (2) In obtaining larger accommodation for the sorting of consignments as they arrive.

As regards your contention that bags on which refund is applied must be capable of identification, all you say about your refund system requires this; but the question generally arises as to whether the present elaborate and costly refund system is not capable of simplification to a considerable extent. And until the points this Chamber has constantly urged, viz., that quality marks should be recognised as sufficient, or that a bag of sugar should be recognised as a bag of sugar irrespective of mark, and that the six months' limit should be withdrawn, have been satisfactorily disposed of, my Committee are forced to believe that the refund system of the Municipality is so organised as to cause a maximum of inconvenience to the trading community of Bombay. My Committee would now draw attention to the net annual revenue derived by the Municipality from the levy of Town Duty on sugar. From details published in your last report for the year ending 31st of March 1906, the position appears to be as follows:—

Amount collected ...	...	Rs.	14,37,309
Account refunded ...	...	„	12,55,983
Net Revenue ...		Rs.	1,81,326
Deduct expenses of collection and refund (estimated) ...		„	60,630
Leaving as net profit to the Municipality...		Rs.	1,20,696

From this it appears that the Municipality only secured a revenue of 1 1/5 lacs out of over 14 1/3 lacs collected, and that the refunds amounted to about 88 per cent. of the collections. Considering the amount of labour involved in, and the annoyances caused to the trade by these refunds, it seems to the Chamber to be questionable whether the revenue obtained by this process is not much too dearly bought. For as the published returns show that over 3 million cwts. of sugar were imported in the official year ending 31st March 1906 into Bombay, and as refund certificates are as a rule for a small number of bags only, the work of collecting and refunding an amount, taking the two items together of nearly 27 lacs, must have been enormous. Taking the 10 years ending 31st March 1906 the average net annual revenue from this source appears to have been about 2 2/3 lacs, which after deduction of expenses will presumably have left only a little over 2 lacs a year to the Municipality. It seems, therefore, that so far as sugar is concerned the amount actually received has been out of all proportion to the work done; and this being so, it appears to my Committee that this annoying tax is not justifiable. My Committee are therefore of opinion that this tax on sugar should be abolished not only in the interests of trade but with the object of freeing the food of the people from local taxation, and that the Municipality should recover the comparatively small amount of revenue lost from some other source under very much easier and less annoying conditions. In this connection and after having made enquiries in Calcutta and Madras, it appears to my Committee that the financial arrangements of the Municipalities of these two cities must be much in advance of those of Bombay, as excepting on timber in Madras no Octroi or Town Duties are levied in either Town. My Committee would therefore request that this question may now be considered by the Corporation, to whom it is requested the letter may be submitted, not so much from the point of view of defending a Town Duty and Refund System, which, as has been shown, yields on this article such a very inadequate return, but in the interests of the Sugar Trade of this Port."

Mr. J. S. Milne proposed that the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, quoted above, be referred to the Corporation's Committee which was considering the question.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that at the last meeting of the Legislative Council he had made certain remarks which were misunderstood. He had not said that sugar was not an article of food, but what he had said was that sugar was not a necessary article of food, in the same sense as grain.

Mr. Shapurji Mistri criticized the letter from the Chamber of Commerce adversely, remarking it was an "unfair and unjust attempt to abolish this sort of revenue."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoolla favoured the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, as it served to be a precaution against the fraud that was being resorted to, to claim the refund.

Mr. J. A. Wadia was also opposed to the continuation of the town duty on sugar, on the principle that any vexatious tax which cost fifty to sixty per cent. on its collection should be abolished. The tax on sugar was felt by the consumers.

Dr N. H. E. Sukhia was in favour of retaining the town duty on sugar, which he believed was an article of luxury, and the tax did not fall on the masses.

Mr. Milne having replied to the argument, his proposition, with the addition of his name on the Committee, was agreed to.

THE SITARAM BUILDINGS FIRE.

The following was the report submitted by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, acting Municipal Commissioner, to the Municipal Corporation regarding the recent fire at the Sitaram Buildings and the scandalous absence of water which characterized it:—

"I must preface this report by stating that the Deputy Executive Engineer's report is merely an echo of Mr. Mulla Pherozeshah's report, and that both reports are in my opinion unsatisfactory and misleading.

"The reports purport to show that Sitaram Building and the adjacent houses are supplied with water from the 16" main, which in turn is supplied from the Esplanade Road 18" main and Carnac Road 12" main and that this supply is controlled by an 18" sluice valve near the Queen's Statue. The reports further proceed to show that the absence of water was solely due to the fact that this 18 inch valve was closed (by some person unknown) instead of being fully open.

"Now, firstly, the fact that an 18" valve could be deliberately closed without a single individual in the Water Department being aware who did so strikes me as a very serious reflection upon the supervision exercised over their subordinates by the higher grades of the Department. For I understand that it takes at least two men and possibly three men to close this valve and considering that it must obviously have been closed by persons conversant with sluice valves the only inference is that the investigation and attempt to discover the culprits, which the Chief Inspector is said to have conducted must have been of the most perfunctory character.

"Secondly, assuming that no water at all would be supplied unless this particular sluice valve was opened I cannot in the least understand why the Chief Inspector did not go and inspect that valve at once, directly he found that all supplies were cut off. But from the schedule of times attached to the Deputy Executive Engineer's report it appears that the Chief Inspector arrived at the fire at 8-51 p. m. or 21 minutes after he received the alarm, that he then went to the Flora Fountain and did not eventually reach the 18" sluice valve, upon which according to his own statement the whole supply was dependent, until 9-5 or nearly a quarter of an hour after he arrived at the fire and found the supply cut off. When one considers what a delay of 15 minutes may mean in a fire of this magnitude the action of the Chief Inspector seems to me to argue a strange laxity or inability to grasp the true position of affairs. The 15 minutes during which he was making enquiries at the Telephone Exchange and driving to the Flora Fountain may be held to have been the most dangerous period; and had he only seen fit to find the one important point which, according to his report, controls the whole supply, the conflagration might not have done half the damage which it eventually caused.

"But, thirdly, I am not disposed to blindly accept the statements of Mr. Sherring and Mr. Mulla Pheroze that this 18" sluice valve controlled the whole supply. In the neighbourhood of Sitaran Buildings, as Mr. Hall has pointed out there is a 16 in. sluice valve in Abdul Rehman Street, besides a 9 in. sluice valve in Kalbadevi Road and an 18 in. sluice valve in Girgaum Road, Mr. Hall advises me,—(and he is corroborated by the Water Sub-Inspector of A ward,)—that had the Abdul Rehman Street valve or even the Kalbadevi Road valve been opened at once, a supply of water for the fire engines would have been forthcoming although naturally it would not have been as copious as the flow controlled by the Queen's Statue sluice valve. Assuming that the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Inspecter of the ward are correct in their opinion, and remembering that no water at all was available for 50 minutes after the fire broke out I cannot understand why the Chief Inspector did not turn on a supply of some sort from the Abdul Rehman sluice. His failure to do so argues great negligence.

"Still assuming for the sake of argument that the entire supply was controlled solely by the 18" sluice valve at the Queen's Statue, I proceed to discuss the question as to who is responsible for closing it. This matter is dealt with in paras. 6 to 10 of the Deputy Executive Engineer's report and that official clearly throws the entire blame upon the Chavialla, Balu, who is in receipt of Rs. 20 a month. While wholly unable to directly prove that Balu had any hand in the closing of the valve he yet throws out the somewhat plausible suggestion that the man actually did so, in order to save himself the trouble of going back at 11-30 p. m. to close the valve for an hour. There is not one jot of evidence to substantiate this suggestion; and I regard this obvious attempt to saddle a menial on Rs. 20 per mensem with the entire responsibility for the catastrophe as in the highest degree unconvincing and unworthy of the head of a Department. This is particularly the case when we remember that one man alone could not close this valve. If the Corporation and the Commissioner are to accept the view that a lowly paid menial is the only person under the present system responsible for such a catastrophe as that under review, then they must as a natural consequence infer either that Inspectors and Chief Inspectors are wholly unnecessary or that the system of supervision as practised at present in the Department is utterly faulty. In any case the fact that it is possible in such circumstances as those under review for the Head of Department and his immediate subordinate to wash their hands of all responsibility and condemn a poorly paid and illiterate subordinate as being the only person to blame, casts a very sinister reflection upon the organisation of one of the most important Municipal Departments.

"As regards para. 11 of the Deputy Executive Engineer's report I fully agree with that officer that a competent and experienced Inspector should be in charge of each ward; but I cannot concur in the view which he puts forward as to the culpability in the present case of Inspector Shamrao. From enquiries I find that this man has a good record of fifteen years' service in the Drainage Department and the Deputy Executive Engineer (Drainage) reports that he was one of the most capable draughtsmen in that Department. Owing to the existing system of inter-departmental transfers for the purposes of promotion this man was suddenly transferred, a few days only before the fire from the Drainage Department to the Water Department. The work was entirely new to him and it is not therefore surprising that he was not very well posted in the details of water supply at the time the fire broke out in Sitaram Buildings. In other words he is the victim of the system rather than of his own negligence or carelessness, and I do not consider that he can be in any way blamed. Moreover it appears that his residence is not connected with the telephone and that no one gave him information of the outbreak of fire, and consequently I do not consider he can be blamed for not arriving at the fire as soon as the Chief Inspector or the Fire Brigade staff. It was left to him to discover by his own personal observation that a fire had broken out and locate it by enquiry from people on the road; and having done so, he at once repaired to the scene of the conflagration, by which time naturally most of the other members of the Department had already appeared. I certainly agree with the Chief Inspector that he should be transferred back again to the Drainage Department, and I am issuing order to this effect, on the understanding however that he rejoins his former department without any censure and in the interests of the drainage service. I learn that when a fire breaks out in any ward one of the sluicemen in that ward is supposed to give information to the Ward Inspector at the earliest possible opportunity. It is noteworthy that in this particular instance no sluiceman warned Inspector Shamrao; and his failure to appear early on the scene cannot therefore be charged to his discredit.

"Turning now to paragraph 12 of the report of the Deputy Executive Engineer, I regret that I cannot concur in his opinion that the Chief Inspector dealt promptly with the matter, for the various reasons given in the proceeding paragraph; and I regard his opinion that but for the Chief Inspector the consequences might have been very serious is almost ludicrous. The consequences were very serious, for there was no water for 50 minutes or so and an expensive building was practically gutted. The Chief Inspector is supposed to know all about the water supply. He himself states that the whole supply in this case depended on the 18" sluice valve at the Queen's Statue, and yet it took him practically a quarter of an hour to find out that the valve was shut and to issue orders to open it and grant the much needed supply. The Deputy Executive Engineer goes a step further and throws all the blame on the Chaviwalla, Balu, when he must be aware that the man would scarcely dare to close it without orders and that it requires at least two men to open and shut the valve. The whole tale as related by the Head of the Water Department, seems to be untenable and if anybody can be held blameworthy I think it is the Chief Inspector for not ensuring a more speedy supply and the Deputy Executive Engineer for blindly accepting a manifestly inadequate account of the real circumstances.

I have one more point to bring to the notice of the Corporation. Attached to the report of the Chief Inspector, as submitted to me, were statements by Inspectors Shamrao, Sub-Inpector Kirtiker and Chaviwalla Balu as to the cause of the absence water, which were taken down in the presence of the Chief Inspector. The gist of all three statements, which were in the form of question and answer, was to the effect that *the absence of water may have been due to the* 18" *sluice valve being closed.* I have had these three men before me, and questioned them myself; and each one of them has definitely informed me that the Chief Inspector suggested the answer which they gave and told them that they were to adhere to it under all circumstances. But Inspector Shamrao and Sub-Inspector Kirtiker tell me that they protested at the outset on the grounds that not having been present at the fire in time, they actually did not know and could give no reason why the water was shut off; but that they were forced by the Chief Inspector under threats to refer to the closing of the sluice valve at the Queen's Statue as the sole cause of the catastrophe. The Chaviwalla Balu, who has apparently been reduced to a condition of unreasoning terror, also tells the same tale and further states that the Chief Inspector hit him twice after the occurrence, apparently to more definitely impress his (the Chief Inspector's) wishes upon him. This action of the Chief Inspector strikes me as being dangerously akin to the manufactures of "ex-post facto" evidence; and if the statements of the three men are true—and I have no reason to doubt them—they throw a most sinister light upon the reports submitted from the Water Department to the Commissioner.

"Finally, therefore, I maintain that if the reports are true, great laxity is proved on the part of the Chief Inspector, and that if they are not absolutely true the Chief Inspector has laid himself open to a still more serious charge. In either case I hold that the serious character of the circumstances attending the fire—the great delay, the absence of supervision, the almost incomprehensible lack of the water, which might have been forthcoming in at most 5 minutes under proper directions—warrant me in suspending the Chief Inspector from his duties pending a final decision of the Committee appointed by the Corporation, to enquire exhaustively into the whole case. I have passed orders to this effect, making temporary arrangements for the prosecution of the Chief Inspector's duties and I trust that the Corporation will support me in an action which I consider to be fully warranted by the facts and inferences detailed in this report.

"The question of improving of the Department in general and rendering it more fit for dealing both with the ordinary every day supply and with sudden emergencies is a large one, upon which I am still at work and which I shall be most happy to discuss with the Committee in due course."

The Hon. Sir Pherozshah M. Mehta observed that the Corporation had by a previous resolution appointed a Committee to thoroughly investigate into the matter and at the same time they had asked the Commissioner to report on the matter. His report might have first gone to the Committee instead of first coming to the Corporation. It would be doing things perfunctorily if they discussed the report in the Corporation meeting first as the Committee, that was to sit after the Corporation rose, would forward the same to the Corporation with their remarks. He very much appreciated the prompt way in which Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the acting Municipal Commissioner, prepared an able report on a very important subject, in a short time. (Hear, hear). Sir Pherozeshah proposed that the Commissioners report be referred to the Committee already appointed by the Corporation, for consideration and report.

Mr. Leslie seconded the proposition.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjicongratulated Mr. Edwardes, the acting Commissioner, on the procedure he had adopted in dealing with important matters. He said: "I have been on this Board for nearly nine years and I have never come across a single instance where a Commissioner has gone against the reports of his subordinates. I fully appreciate this way of doing business, and I hope in future he will do the same." (Loud and prolonged laughter.)

The original proposition was then agreed to.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.©]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

NEITHER STORE-HOUSE NOR BARN.

By

ALLEN RAINE,

Author of "A Welsh Singer," "By Berwen Banks," "Torn Sails," "A Welsh Witch," "Queen of the Rushes," &c., &c.

[COPYRIGHT.]

CHAPTER XXIII.—FACE TO FACE.

An invalid gentleman seeks a young man, as agent or steward over his property of 700 acres, also as companion; must have good education and manners.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Ebbet and Lucas, Arbuthnott-road, Liverpool.

This advertisement, which Gwil read as he walked beside Mr. Lucas, seemed to throw a new light upon everything. The grey street, the passers-by, the massive buildings were all tinged with a roseate hue, and from the depths of depression and disappointment his spirits suddenly rose to a pitch of elation not perhaps entirely justified by the wording of the advertisement.

"Yesterday's date, you see," said Mr. Lucas. "So no time is lost. Now that Lucas is my brother George; I lunched with him to-day, and find that the invalid gentleman is no other than Abel Hughes, of Rhosmor, your mother's cousin, in fact, and that, of course, set me thinking of you. Don't thank me, my lad, there's nothing in that."

"Sir," said Gwil, stopping short in the street, "if you could get that situation I should be the happiest man on earth!"

"You don't ask what the salary is. Well, 'tis a hundred a year, not much; but it will be congenial occupation, I fancy, and that goes a long way."

"Congenial! Yes, in my deed! To sow, and mow, and till at Rhosmor! I could never wish for a better fate."

"Have you ever seen it then?" asked Mr. Lucas.

"Yes, sir, I came round that way and stayed two nights there, and thought it the prettiest place I had ever seen."

"Well, of a sort, but very lonely and cut off from the world. 'Twas a pity your Uncle Charles sold it when he went to America, for old Abel Hughes leads the life of a hermit they say, and lets the place go to rack and ruin."

"How did it come to the present owner then?" asked Gwil.

"Well, that is easily explained. He, the younger brother, had more sentiment than Charles, and having saved enough money before he retired from business, bought the old place from his brother. I think he has found it a white elephant though, as he is very delicate and rather eccentric they say."

"Yes," said Gwil, "but very pleasant and gentle in his manner. I played for him once or twice, and he seemed very pleased with my music."

"Ah, of course," said Mr. Lucas, "he his very musical; it runs in the family. That will suit exactly."

"Shall I wire?" said Gwil, "or write?"

"You need not do either," replied the elder man, "for you will meet my brother at supper, and we can settle it all then," and for the rest of the evening Gwil felt as if he were walking upon air. What visions of woods, of mossy roofs, of doves, of music, passed through his mind; of two happy beings to whom all these things were the wine of life, but Olwen? Why had she not answered his letter? Had she taken umbrage at his delay? Impossible. Had he not said, "if I have good news I will write!" and in spite of his new hopes he spent another restless night, and before retiring to rest he wrote again entreating her to answer his letter by return of post.

In the course of a few days, his application for the post of agent to Abel Hughes, Esquire, of Rhosmor, was satisfactorily settled, and he arranged to go down and take up his work as soon as the termination of his engagement at St. Michael's could be affected. This would mean another fortnight, at the end of which time he determined to go round by Manchester, and see for himself what was the cause of Olwen's silence, for day after day he had waited in vain for an answer to his second letter, and daily and hourly his anxiety increased.

Mr. Lucas still continued his friendly and generous interest in Gwil. "How can I thank you, sir?" said the latter at last when before leaving he called to say good-bye. "You have opened the doors of Paradise to me."

"Come! Come! Paradise! That is rather strong, isn't it? No angels walking there, are there? Old Abel has no wife or daughters, has he?"

"No, no, sir! none at all," said Gwil, but he thought as he turned away down the dusty street to the station. "Paradise? Yes, and I have seen one angel walking there whatever."

One breezy morning before the month was out, the fleecy clouds drifting across the blue sky reminded Gwil of the day when he and Olwen sat on the moor above Aberlaswen, before beginning the descent into the valley where Rhosmor nestled in its woods.

"Well," he thought, as he settled himself into the railway carriage, "I must be an ungrateful wretch to be so glad to turn my back upon a place where I have met with so much kindness, but dear anwl! there's no doubt that I am like the sea holly: born and bred on the sea shore it will not live anywhere else. Olwen and I! Why we would die of longing if we had to live in a town. What a slow train this is!" and he chafed and fretted through the journey which at last ended in the station of another busy town. "Out of the frying pan into the fire," he muttered as he emerged from the dim station into the murky air, for it was one of those dreary days in Manchester, when the knowledge that outside the circle of its smoke, the sun is shining and the sky is blue, only deepens the gloom that hangs over the spirits. But no gloom had power to influence Gwil, as he turned his steps towards Westerham Road. He remembered every step of the way. Here was the room where they had sat at their last meal together; how pale and nervous she had looked as they drew near "Glynderw."

Oh well, the separation would be over soon, a word from him, a look into Olwen's eyes and all would be explained. One fear only oppressed him. Had she flagged under the altered circumstances of her life? and as he reached the tree at the gate under which they had spoken their last words, he stopped a moment to try and overcome the unreasonable fears that weighed him.

"Is Miss Meyric at home?" the words seemed to choke him, and he stared at the trim servant as she answered demurely.

"No, sir."

"Not in? Where is she, then? When will she be in?"

"I don't know," answered the maid. "She is not living here now."

"Not living here," gasped Gwil. "Dear anwl! What do you mean?"

The Welsh exclamation, the pallor that overspread his face seemed to touch some chord of sympathy in the girl's heart, for she offered him a chair, and speaking in her own native language said, "I am Welsh, too, sir. There's sorry I am to give you bad news. Did you expect to find her here?"

"Yes, of course. Will you explain to me how it is I don't find her. What has become of her?"

"Well, indeed, that's what we don't know. She disappeared from here quite suddenly, and she not half recovered from a fever. Master and mistress have done all in their power to find her, but they have never found nor sign nor sound of her, and it is now quite a month since she ran away."

"Ran away! A month ago! What do you mean? Where can she be? Let me see your mistress."

Oh! they are both from home sir—master and mistress. So upset they were about Miss Meyric's disappearance that they were quite ill, especially master."

"Were they kind to her?"

"Oh, yes, very kind. They were very fond of her, and made as much of her as if she were their own daughter. Oh, yes indeed, they did.

"But I must see someone who can give me some information," said Gwil. "Gone? Disappeared? What does it mean? I tell you I must find her. I left her safely at this door when she came here, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones must answer to me for her safety since!" and he sat down on the chair which the maid pressed upon him, quite overcome by his feelings.

"There's a pity, sir. No one has seen her, nor heard of her. The police have been trying to find her, but they have failed."

"Police? What have they to do with her? Oh, my God! What she has suffered! Tell me all about it! Did you say she had been ill?"

"Well, yes, indeed, a fever she caught, and the mistress, she sent for a hospital nurse, and Dr. Bryce to attend her! Oh, yes, she was well nursed. But was she related to you, sir?"

"No," said Gwil. "But why did she run away?"

"Well," answered the girl, reluctantly. "I think missus heard something about her ways before she came here, and spoke about it to her, and I suppose she couldn't bear that they found out about her, so she ran away to hide herself."

"Olwen hide herself?" exclaimed Gwil. "That beautiful, pure girl run away to hide herself?" How dare you say such a thing!" and he started to his feet. "I tell you I must find her. Let me see! Where had I better go? To the doctor? Where does he live?"

At this moment the cook entered the hall, and joined eagerly in the conversation. "There's no doubt she was a bad lot," she said, "for master and mistress treated her as if she was a princess. Ach-y-fi! 'Twas enough to sicken one to see how they pomped her up. Take you my advice, sir, and don't trouble any more about her, she's not worth it. Traipsing about the world with a strange man before she came here, and then running away from the house."

"Are you all gone mad?" said Gwil, "or am I mad?"

"Don't you believe it, sir!" said the maid, to which question Gwil only answered with a scornful look.

"Shall I bring you a cup of tea, sir?" for he had grown haggard and white.

"No, no! forgive my rudeness, but I am stricken to the heart. Let me get out, let me do something to find her."

"Dr. Bryce lives at the bottom of this road," said the servant in a breath, "his brass plate is on the gate," and in a few moments Gwil was hurrying down the road, and fortunately finding the doctor at home, was soon face to face with him in his consulting room.

Here again he could gain but little information that the servants at "Glynderw" had not already given him.

"A sad thing," Dr. Bryce said, "a most mysterious thing. Miss Meyric was but half recovered from her serious illness, she wasn't strong enough to go far, but what became of her still remains an unsolved problem. The nurse, I believe, knew something of her, but nothing good I fear, and that surprises me greatly, for she appeared to me to be a sweet and innocent girl."

"Who was the nurse? Where is she?" said Gwil. "Perhaps I could learn something from her that would help me to find her, for find her I will if she still lives."

"Here is the nurse's address," said the doctor, who was evidently in a hurry, for he looked at his watch once or twice. "At present I have an engagement to keep, but if I can do anything more for you later on, I shall be very glad. Nothing in my whole practice has ever grieved and upset me more than this girl's mysterious disappearance."

While he had been speaking Gwil had unfolded the little paper with the nurses address, which the doctor had handed to him, and as his eyes caught the name he started violently. "Where is the hospital?" he cried. "Let me face this nurse."

"Well! that is where I am going," said the doctor, and if you like I will drive you there, we can see her at once. An excellent nurse, he said, as they drove away, a most valuable creature, she has been my right hand in several bad cases.

Gwil said nothing, but pressed his white lips together.

"Poor young fellow," thought the doctor, "he seems badly hit. I wonder what relation he was to this slippery girl; none at all, perhaps! but a sweetheart."

"I am afraid, he said aloud, "that this has been a great shock to you. Were you well acquainted with Miss Meyric? Related perhaps?" "No," said Gwil, absently, "not related, but I knew her well."

Well, I can testify that her uncle and aunt treated her as they would a child of their own. Before her illness they did everything to make her happy, introduced her into the best society, and during her illness spared neither expense nor trouble in the care of her, and I saw that she had the best hospital nurse.

"That's the woman I want to see, said Gwil, trembling with suppressed eagerness. "Bring me face to face with her."

"That's what we're going to do," said the doctor, coolly, thinking to himself, "these irascible Welsh expect the world to be set on fire when their hearts are touched."

(To be continued.)

CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company, was held at the Registered Office of the Company in Navsari Buildings, No. 2-A, Outram Road, Fort, at yesterday 3-30 p.m., when the following Special Resolutions were passed:—(1). That the firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., as now constituted or as the same may be constituted hereafter during the period hereinafter next mentioned and their assigns shall be the Agents of the Company in lieu of Messrs. Tata & Sons, the existing firm of Agents for a period of 12 years from the 1st day of July 1907, and thereafter until such time as new agents are appointed, upon the terms as to remuneration and otherwise contained in Article 75 (revised as by the next Resolution provided) of the Articles of Association of the Company; and such other terms not inconsistent with the terms of the existing Agency Agreement with Messrs. Tata and Sons as may be incidental to the office of agents of a mill company; and that the Company shall enter into an Agreement with the said firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons & Co., appointing them such Agents. (2) That Article 75 be deleted and the following substituted in its place:—"75. The firm of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., of Bombay, as now constituted or as the same may be constituted hereafter during the period hereinafter next mentioned and their assigns shall be the Agents of the Company for a period of 12 years from the 1st day of July 1907, and thereafter until such time as new agents are appointed and their remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. upon the net annual profits of the Company, after providing for all the usual outgoings including the amount to be set aside during the year to the depreciation account, provided such net profits shall also admit of a dividend to Shareholders for that year of not less than 6 per cent. upon the then paid-up capital of the Company, being declared, if the Directors shall think fit to do so; provided also that the agents shall be entitled to receive from the Company for their remuneration a minimum sum of rupees eight thousand per year irrespective of whether or not the Company has made any profits. And the Company shall enter into an Agreement with the said firm of Messrs. Tata, Sons and Co., appointing them such agents upon the above terms and such other terms not inconsistent with the present Agreement of Agency with Messrs. Tata and Sons as may be incidental to the Office of Agents of a Mill Company."

THE NEW R.I. M. S. "PALINURUS."

The new Royal Indian Marine Steamer "Palinurus" of 130 tons, under the command of Captain G. C. Holloway, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday evening at 5 p.m., from Liverpool, which she left on the 22nd May, and called at Oran, Port Said, and Aden. The vessel is built by Messrs. Camel Laird and Co. at Birkenhead on the design of the Admiralty, for the Royal Indian Marine, as a surveying boat in place of "Nancowry," her length being 160 feet; breadth 23 feet 6 inches; depth 13 feet 6 inches, and steamdraft 8 feet 6 inches. She has been fitted up with a Sounding Machine up to 6,000 fathoms, and a Patent Sub-Marine Sentry, besides she has been fitted up with all the latest appliances, with a copper life saving buoy of the latest Admiralty pattern. The "Palinurus" had to remain five days at Aden owing to the cyclone which was prevailing in the Arabian Sea. She left Aden on the 22nd June and on reaching off Socotra she encountered very heavy seas and strong monsoon on the western side and the ship was rolling all the way till she got off the Pilot Schooner outside the harbour, but the small craft weathered nicely. She is painted white and has two masts and one funnel. The vessel will probably be handed over to the Royal Indian Marine authorities to-day.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whiteus and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

[COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.]

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

Though rain came down hard shortly before the time to start the ground was quite playable shortly after six and a very close and exciting game was seen between the Bombay Gymkhana and Government Telegraph. Naturally enough the going was a bit heavy, as also the ball, but throughout the play was full of incident and somewhat sensational. During the course of it two penalties were awarded, and the Telegraph scoring off their's won the game by a narrow margin. The penalty awarded to the Gymkhana was taken by Ross and though he was given two chances owing to one of the opponents entering the penalty area, he completely missed the goal at the second attempt. Both forward divisions should have scored more than once but were weak in front of goal, and the weakness of both lay in their halves, though Cowper for the Telegraph played well. Ward and Edwards for their respective sides saved excellently and both custodians did all that was asked of them, Edwards' shot giving Dawson no chance.

In the first few minutes it looked as though the Telegraph would have the better of the game, as a free against Carrol for deliberately pushing with his hand let Edie on. He gave out to Greene but on the ball being centred Holman miskicked. The next moment Ward missed and Edie and Holman were up, but Dawson just came out in time. On being driven back Edwards sent in a long shot and this bounced over. Kennedy relieved but Greene brought it back and Edie getting on he gave to the inside left who was off side with a clear goal before him. The Gymkhana next had a turn and, owing to the Telegraph halves playing about too much, pressed hard and Evans sent a hard short right across goal. Ross next nearly headed in, Cooke saving cleverly and twice Brown kicked corners behind. Greene again relieved and Edie sent in a long shot which was cleared and Holman forced a corner from which Kennedy and Carrol got away, but the latter kicked too hard. Following this Edie had a chance but missed and the Gymkhana got away on the right. From this Carrol had a chance and the ball going to the left Ross headed for goal. Nicholas could not stop it, and in the excitement of the moment deliberately fisted the ball. A penalty was the result and C. M. Ross came up from centre half to take it. His kick went straight for Cooke and was saved, but as one of the Telegraph had entered the circle the penalty was given over again. This time he tried to evade the custodian and sent wide on the left. Greene relieved with a run to the other end and on centering Holman and Edie both had chances, but were driven back and again Brown sent a corner kick behind. A bit of hard line was experienced by Holman who put in a nice run and passed both backs. As he was steadying himself for the shot, however, Ward came up again and in tackling fell right across him. Holman tripped over him and consequently the goal was saved. Close on half time the Gymkhana pressed and Brown sent in a good shot which was cleared, and though they forced a corner the whistle went with no score on the board. Very soon after restarting, the Telegraph left wing sent in a nice shot and the next moment one by Evans the other end was cleared, Edwards getting them out of a hole. The Gymkhana now pressed hard but Cooke saved excellently and as Nicholas was clearing his kick rebounded off Evans into the goal mouth, but Edwards headed it out cleverly. Edie being pulled up by Ward, Carrol got clear but when he was almost in goal Edwards dashed across and spoilt the shot. The ball travelled at a great pace and a shot by Cowper was followed by a break away by Ross, but Nicholas pulled him up and at the other end Holman just failed to save the ball going out. The Telegraph now pressed and Edie tried a shot, the ball again coming in from the left. Holman was waiting in the centre near goal but just as the ball was coming to him Elliott handled. It was in the penalty area and Edwards came up from back. He made no mistake and, though Dawson just touched, drove it hard into the right side of the net. A little more than ten minutes remained for play and presumably owing to the Telegraph playing a defensive game the Gymkhana did all the pressing till final time, Holman burst away and Edie's shot went off Elliot for a corner. This was saved and the Gymkhana came up and Ross sent a capital hard shot which just went to the right. From a corner Rollo sent behind and Nicholas cleared a a dangerous centre from Evans. Cooke was called out but just fisted out in time and they cleared when Edwards miskicking sent the ball in front of his own goal. They forced another corner from which C. Ross headed but Edwards headed back and a good shot by Brown was well fisted out by Cooke. With very little time left Ross, the inside left, broke away and gave Evans a ground chance. He however, sent over and time following the Gymkhana were left losers of their first match.

Government Telegraph:	1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana:—	Nil

The table stands as under:—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	5	5	0	0	22	1	10
Bo. Gymkhana	4	3	1	0	9	1	6
Royal Scots "A"	4	3	1	0	7	2	6
Telegraph	5	3	2	0	8	6	6
R. G. A.	4	2	2	0	9	5	4
Rovers	6	1	4	1	5	18	3
Y. M. C. A.	4	0	3	1	1	11	1
Customs	4	0	4	0	0	16	0

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, July 2.

S—Detail for week ending Saturday 6th inst.

To-day, Tuesday, the 2nd—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

II—"L" Coy Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

III—Practice for Buglers parade near Skating Rink at 5-30 p m.

Wednesday the 3rd—"H" Coy Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 4th—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 7-15 a m.

II—"I" Coy Parade on Company parade ground at 4-15 p m.

III—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground.

IV—Singnallers parade in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m. Any members wishing to join the class are invited to attend.

Friday the 5th—"M" Coy Parade at 4 p m on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week is squad drill—sections 1 to 25 Infantry Training. All N C Officers are requested to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these sections.

94—Extract from Brigade Orders dated 27th June 1907 is published for information:—

No 871—Volunteers—Officers—2nd Lieutenant G H E Zerffi 4th V B Manchester Regiment, is attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles while in Bombay.

95—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength and posted to companies as follows:—No 6076 Vol V P Sharpe and No 6077 Vol A X Braganza to "D" Coy and No 6078 Vol R H Partridge to "F" Coy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt., B. V. R.

A HUNG-UP MEMORIAL.

Mr. Tahilram Khemchand, C.I.E., the late President of the Karachi Municipality, died on the 24th October 1905, and the public meeting at which it was resolved to invite subscriptions for a memorial in his honour was held a week later. This is nearly two years ago, says the *Sind Gazette*, but as yet nothing has been done, and the committee have not, so far as we can gather, even decided upon the nature of the memorial. Out of Rs. 5,300 promised Rs. 3,875 have been paid and Rs. 1,425 remain to be collected. There are only eleven subscribers who have not paid up and, of these, two promise to do so directly the committee have decided on the form the memorial is to take. It is a disgrace to the community that a matter over which there was so much enthusiasm at the time should remain in its present incomplete state. The time has come when a very determined effort should be made to collect the remaining subscriptions and the committee should at once decide on the nature of the memorial. A certain date should then be fixed, of which due notice should be given, after which the committee should proceed with the practical details in connection with the memorial leaving out of account the subscriptions of those who have not by then paid in the amounts promised, and the names of the procrastinators should be published in the local papers. It is a poor compliment to Mr. Tahilram's memory that the matter should have hung fire as it has done, and the delay is an injury to the feelings of his family.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your r

BY THE WAY.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha, King of Siam, commonly called Chulalongkorn I., who is visiting England for the second time, is one of the most attractive potentates in Asia. Pleasant and intelligent, the King of Siam has mastered many of the intricacies of the English and French languages. In the early days of his study of English his Majesty cultivated the habit of practising his knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon tongue on all and sundry who were reported to be versed in it. Foreigners came in for many of his attentions in this direction, and, as his Majesty is most engaged with affairs of State in the smallest hours of the morning, it was his cynical and secret amusement to arouse any whom he had special reason to believe had already retired to rest. Beguiled from bed, the luckless individual would be conveyed several miles by boat to the Palace, where, without further ceremony, he would be asked if it would not be more elegant to write "murky" instead of "obscure," or "gloomily dark" rather than "not clearly apparent." When the problem had been solved satisfactorily the man would be summarily dismissed.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES CONFERENCE.

The meeting of the International Council for the Study of the Sea which is being held in London will be the last meeting of the Council, unless its members agree to continue its labours. During the five years of its existence much important research work has been carried out in the North, Norwegian, and Baltic Seas, and an international laboratory and central bureau established at Christiania. Each country represented has carried out quarterly cruises in particular areas to collect data concerning temperature salinity, and organisms at different places and depths. The migration and local prevalence of various kinds of fish are also investigated, and among much valuable information contained in the British sectional report recently published were particulars relating to the increase in size and weight of plaice transplanted from inshore grounds to the less crowded neighbourhood of the Dogger Bank.

ON FOUR ACRES.

Persons contemplating going back to the land would find interesting a little book by Mr. Fred A. Morton, "The Simple Life on Four Acres," which has just been issued by Mr. Fifield. Four years ago the author of the book—a young London clerk in a Government office—bought four acres of derelict clay-land in Essex and started to build himself a little cabin and to live the simple life. His capital was £117 10s. Of this sum £60 went in the purchase of the freehold, £30 in the materials for his cottage and fowl-house, £2 10s in live-stock, fruit-trees, and tools, and £15 in living expenses, till he began to get returns. He was only nineteen when he started. With the exception of a few months, he had had no agricultural experience.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

Now, what has the author to show for his four years on the land? His publisher tells us that at the present time "he is the possessor of great strength, magnificent health, and high spirits; of about 200 fine fowls, with numerous fowl-houses, &c.; seventeen stocks of bees, in frame hives, with appliances and honey extractors; over an acre of dug land, two and a half acres of greatly improved grass-land, under the fowls; the cabin, a greenhouse, and frames; while he draws a net profit of about £28 a year from fowls, bees, and garden produce, less £3 10s. rates and tithes." In short, his experiment may be regarded as having, at least, fairly successful.

EARLY HOPES NOT REALISED.

Mr. Morton, in his book, gives a full account of his various operations. He seems to have worked hard, had much to try his temper, and many disappointments. There were, of course, compensations also, apart altogether from material considerations. But he confesses that he has not realised entirely his early hopes: "Often (he says) there appears something unreal, something, at any rate, transitory, about my present life. It is not that my ideas fundamentally have changed since my advent here, but rather that I cannot but see that I have not yet found all I sought for. He declares most emphatically, however, that he does not wish to leave his land to embrace some other occupation. The impression his little book has left on one reader at all events is that the simple life, as the author has lived it so far, is not quite so idyllic as it is sometimes painted.

THE STREET NEWSVENDOR.

The "Lancet" this week falls foul of the unwashed newsvendor. Our contemporary is astonished to find how innocently regarded in general the newspaper is: "There is no need (it says) to discuss the bacteriology of a newspaper which has come from dirty hands which have wiped soiled faces and which is tainted, it may be, also with the splashings and filth of the streets. The indictment is greatest against the evening papers, for it is chiefly these which are sold in the street. They are taken home to be read by others, they may circulate in the library, dining-room, and drawing-room, or may even be read in bed, notwithstanding the circumstance that the man who sold the paper may be, or is, obviously, offensive in regard to his personal habits. We are not [illegible] to defend the newsvendor who has no regard for cleanliness, but surely the number are very few [illegible] a newspaper may not be taken "without

WHEN LOTTERIES WERE SMILED ON.

The news that the Home Secretary has vetoed the proposed lottery for a motor-car for the benefit of the Coventry Hospital reminds one how times have changed since—and the period is within living memory—lotteries were sanctioned by our Government as a source of revenue. The very first English lottery was drawn in 1569 at the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, the drawing continuing day and night for nearly four months. The official announcements ran: "The same lotterie is erected by Her Majestie's order—towards the reparation of the havens and strength of the Realme, and towards such other publique good works." In the year of Trafalgar a public lottery yielded over £200,000 to the State; and from 1709 to 1824 there was scarcely a single year in which the Government did not raise a large sum by lotteries sanctioned by Parliament. Even the British Museum owes its existence to a lottery, which produced a net sum of nearly £100,000 for this purpose; and among its managers and trustees were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Chancellor.

THE MOTOR RACE FROM PEKIN TO PARIS.

Some idea of the difficulties of the road taken by the motor-cars which are racing from Pekin to Paris may be gleaned from a book written some years ago by M. Victor Meignan, who journeyed in the contrary direction—that is, from Paris to Pekin, crossing Siberia in sledges, and the desert of Gobi in a camel-cart. It took M. Meignan twenty-one days to cross the desert from Urga to the Great Wall of China above Kalgan, the route slowly rising the whole way until at the point intersected by the Great Wall it attains an altitude of nearly 4,000ft. above the level of the sea. When the motor-cars have passed the Great Wall they will follow the caravan track through a rugged region littered with great stones which the tea-caravans usually take three days to cross. At this point careful driving will be essential. The cars will afterwards descend into the vast sandy expanse which forms the central part of the Gobi Desert, where not the faintest trace of vegetation is to be seen.

HIS MATCH.

Once, while Bishop Talbot, long known as "the Cowboy Bishop," was attending a meeting of dignitaries of the Church in St. Paul, a tramp approached a group of Bishops gathered on the hotel porch at noon, and asked for aid. "No," one of the churchmen replied, "I don't think we can do anything. But down there is the youngest bishop of us all [pointing to Bishop Talbot], and he's a very generous man." The tramp went to Bishop Talbot, and the others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprise come over the tramp's face—they saw that the Bishop was talking eagerly, earnestly—they saw the tramp look perturbed—but they finally saw something passed from hand to hand. The tramp tried to get away without speaking to those of the group, but the former spokesman called to him: "Well, did you get something from our young brother?" The tramp grinned sheepishly. "No; I gave him a dollar for his blamed new cathedral at Laramie!"—*Bellman.*

A TOO LITERAL COVER.

His publishers had turned over to a young artist Mr. John Kendrick Bangs' latest book, that she might design a book-cover. The young lady, though clever, was English, and the book was a volume of alleged American humour. The "motiff" of the design she submitted was a green leaf many times repeated. A grim smile spread over Mr. Bangs, ruddy countenance as the unconscious significance of the design slowly dawned upon him. He sent for the artist.

"My dear Miss K—," he said graciously, "this is a very effective cover, but this—er—leaf—what kind of a leaf is it meant to be?"

"Oh, that!" she replied innocently, "that is the chestnut!"

"Ah!" said Mr. Bangs, "I thought so!" Then he painstakingly initiated her into the mysteries of American slang, and showed her why the design would not do.—*New York Life.*

VISCOUNT MIDDLETON (Mr. St. John Brodrick) has petitioned the House of Lords claiming a right to vote at the elections of representative Peers for Ireland. The petition has been referred to the Lord Chancellor to consider and report upon to the House.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESSMAKERS AND THE STAGE.

The London stage as a demonstration of the newest toilettes displayed in the best possible manner by the prettiest and most graceful actresses is a remarkable sight at present. At His Majesty's Theatre "A Woman of No Importance is dressed by the great house of worth; "My Wife" at the Haymarket, represents the fashion as expressed by Redfern; "The Walls of Jericho," will be clothed with very special creations from the Maison Beer, and the new production at Daly's Theatre will exhibit some beautiful dresses made by Lucile. Two of the Redfern gowns, one worn by Miss Lohr and the other by Miss Legarde, as Trixie Dupre and Miriam Hawthorne respectively in the play "My Wife," are worth special notice. Miss Legarde's evening toilette is a masterpiece in design and execution made of fine mousseline de soie painted upon the tunic with a dado of pale yellow and mauve tulips of the most delicate and beautiful shades. The most novel feature of the costume is a bolero made of a network of ecru lace bristling with tiny gold and black balls and gold thread which at the back elongates into a fichu with sash ends fringed with gold chenille, and on the hips makes a reappearance in the form of a graceful basque. Miss Lohr's grey chiffon toilette with its charming grown-up air, is decorated upon the bodice with a very narrow bordering of tomato red velvet, and at the waist is finished with a pattern of Persian embroideries in several shades of red, blue, and gold. These are only two of many frocks that are noticeably beautiful, and that epitomise the fashions of the day. Though it is certainly startling there is extreme smartness, for example, in the Paisley-shawl silk costume worn by Mlle Marcelle Chevalier as the Baroness Grancios, with its flower-and-leafage design in various shades of old pink and green displayed upon a parchment-coloured background.

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR.

The new shoes are as simple as they are charming this season, and many opportunities are found to attain that exclusive touch that distinguishes good taste from the common-place. Many novelties are shown, and the most noticeable are the patent-leather tie-shoes, with tops of embroidered linen in white only. It is no longer considered necessary to have the footwear to match the gown, but there are many fastidious women who claim that it is in better taste to have it so. Canvas shoes, while they are not materially different from those of last season, show, if anything, a greater tendency toward ornamentation. Cut-out effects are to the fore, and are pretty worn with coloured linen costumes, when the body of the shoe being white, the cut-out design is laid over a colour matching the dress or vice versa; and if the shoe is the same colour as the gown the cut-out designs show up over white. Shoes in brown leather, patent kid, and white canvas are equally smart. Some of the latter sort have just a single open-work flower design on the toe, or a single flower spray in French embroidery, and there are pretty appliqued effects that are new and suitable for this decoration. Belts are being made to correspond with the shoes or else with the gowns. The designs in patent leather often match those in the shoes, and the same rule applies to the brown leathers, the suedes, and the white and coloured canvas designs. The distinguishing characteristic of the new fashions in hosiery is the manner in which they combine colour effects with black or white, so as to leave no impression of undue brilliancy and startling contrasts. One of the new styles in hosiery is the stocking with the lower part in black, embroidered at intervals with pale blue silk dots, and the upper part of this stocking is in the palest shade of blue. Stockings designed for wear with white linen costumes are of white silk, with black dots extending the entire length of the stockings, and a quiet and yet extremely attractive design is an embroidered lily in white, with green leaves on a like silk stocking. Black silk stockings are also being embroidered with black French knots and white butterflies, with black marking on their wings, and another of the newest ideas is an unusual tapestry design embroidered on black lisle stockings, which is very attractive. The colours of the embroidery on many of the stockings are comparatively brilliant and the soft blue and reds often give the relieving touch to a gown of too subdued or sombre tones. Nothing, however, could be quieter or in better taste, and at the same time smarter, than this simple, yet elegant, embroidery.

In a school in Ancoats a clergyman was questioning a class of boys on their religious instruction. He endeavoured to emphasise the virtue of avoiding occasions of sin. "What should a man avoid," he asked, "who is in the habit of getting too much drink?" A bright-eyed but rather forlorn-looking lad was ready with an answer: "Please, sir, a policeman." The boy here was smarter than the clergyman, who had asked an absolutely pointless question.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years. Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 2nd July, 1907.

Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN."

THE TWO SERVICES.

Both in the Channel and Atlantic Fleets the night defence problem is engaging attention. In Lord Charles Beresford's command six destroyers attacked the fleet recently for two hours from various bearings to test a new battle formation which is being practised. Heavy rain squalls prevented much useful knowledge being gained, and the experiment will be followed up during the forthcoming cruise. The night operations in the Atlantic Fleet at Berehaven have had for their object the value of the new search-lights in detecting the approach of torpedo craft (represented by picket boats) and the effective use of the anti-torpedo armament in repelling attacks. Each division of the Atlantic Fleet trained its lights on the shore on either side of the harbour, the time being noted when the picket boats were sighted and the period during which they would be under fire under actual conditions. The problem of night defence is beset with so many difficulties that some time must necessarily elapse before it emerges from the experimental stage, through which it has been passing ever since the Russo-Japanese conflict. Meanwhile, much valuable data is being collected from which to evolve a practical scheme.

COALING RECORDS: A SUGGESTION.

The recent coaling performances of the battleships "Implacable" and "Queen" at Malta have resulted in the timely suggestion that the Admiralty should define the minimum amount of coal to be taken on board if the undertaking is to be regarded as an evolution. The "Implacable," it may be remembered, embarked 1,050 tons at an average of 394 tons per hour, and shortly afterwards the "Queen" surpassed this hourly average by getting on board 530 tons in 1hr. 5min., or at the rate of 400 tons in the hour. It would be seen, therefore, that the "Implacable" embarked almost twice as much coal as the "Queen," and it is obvious that the smaller the quantity, the easier it is to get it in rapidly. As a rule it is the last hour's work that brings down the average, and unless a minimum standard be laid down it is quite conceivable that a ship might get in 250 tons in thirty minutes and claim an average of 500 tons per hour! It is suggested, therefore, in fairness that coaling averages should not count unless the minimum taken in represents half the full stowage capacity, or, failing this proposal, that the quantity be fixed at 1,000 tons so as to afford an equal test to battleships and big cruisers. In these days of coaling records being frequently set up only to be almost immediately broken it is desirable that these competitive evolutions should be governed by some conditions especially in regard to quantity.

NAVAL PIGEON POST.

The Navy still sticks to its pigeon service, and is likely to do so, if we are to accept a reply of Mr. Robertson in the House of Commons the other day as an indication of Admiralty intentions in this matter. Replying to Mr. Neild, Mr. Robertson said "the Naval Volunteer pigeon service was still in existence, and 743 homing pigeon-owners were enrolled. The system was tested during the grand manœuvres in 1906, and the results were satisfactory." It will come as a surprise to most people to find such a large number of private owners who are ready to place their valuable birds at the service of the country in time of need. It was at one time thought that the introduction of wireless telegraphy into the Navy would render the naval pigeon post unnecessary and obsolete; but the Admiralty still keep their efficient pigeon lofts at the Home ports, and also some of our naval bases (such as Malta) abroad, well stocked with trained birds. The number of officers, chiefly warrant, who are trained to handle these birds, have also been increased during the last few years, and the officers of the torpedo flotillas and nearly every large ship which sails from the Home ports take baskets of birds to sea with them to be released at distances from the mother port named by the trainers. The lofts themselves are models of up-to-date breeding and training establishments for their purpose, and Lieutenant Barrett has been an excellent superintendent of the naval pigeon service since its inception. Indeed, this officer was specially selected for founding a pigeon service by the Admiralty from a nucleus of birds which were raised at Whale Island under the fostering care of a captain of the "Excellent," who subsequently went to Whitehall. Wireless telegraphy is, of course, a much more rapid, and in most cases a much more reliable method of sending messages from ship to shore at long distance. But there may be times during war when it would be desirable to mislead an enemy by a bogus wireless message, while the real one was passed ashore by mean of the useful carrier pigeon. There are also other reasons, even more important, than the above, for continuing the naval pigeon service which need not be discussed here, but which will be obvious to naval men.

THE NEW MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

No definite announcement has yet been made concerning the new Mediterranean Command, with its headquarters at Malta, to which it is proposed to appoint the Duke of Connaught, when the term of his office as Inspector-General of the Forces comes to an end. The Duke possesses the confidence of the whole Army, and, as a practical soldier who has served in every commissioned rank, and has held very important commands, he has experience and authority which are not possessed by any other soldier of the Crown. As Inspector-General of the Forces he has had an unrivalled opportunity of gaining deeper knowledge of the state of the Army at home and abroad, and knowing its officers probably better than any other soldier, he has been in his right place as President of the Selection Board. The only fault in the arrangement has been that the Duke's long absences from this country on inspection duties have made it impossible for him to exercise his full authority in all the decisions of the Board. It is impossible to regard the proposed appointment to the Mediterranean Command as either an adequate recognition of the Duke's services, or as likely to enable the Army to gain the full benefit of his experience. We can well believe that the Duke himself would have chosen some other office, if such had been open to him. In practice he would have under his immediate orders only the small garrison of Malta, though his command would embrace the troops at Gibraltar, Crete, and in Egypt; but it is obvious that, though he might be able to exercise his command with highly beneficial effects in peace time, he would in all probability be unable to do so in war owing to the scattered situation of his forces.

ALTERNATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

Perhaps even now it might be possible to make some other arrangement which the Duke would welcome, if the necessary steps could be taken. There is, for example, the Expeditionary Force. Sooner or later a commander-in-chief will surely be required for it, and no one could occupy the position better than the Duke of Connaught. Such an appointment would be analogous to that of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and it should be the logical outcome of the new scheme. Expenditure with that object would be entirely judicious, and the arrangement would go far to reconcile soldiers to the new order of things. The Army would then like to see the Duke of Connaught reappointed President of the Selection Board. This suggestion for a new command has been put forward, scarcely with the idea that it will be accepted by a Government seeking military economies, but because it is only right to establish the Duke of Connaught's title to an appointment more worthy of his powers than that which it is proposed he shall receive. We are aware that there are those who think the Duke might suitably succeed Lord Kitchener in India, and such an arrangement may yet be made, but we remember the strong desire of the Indian Army that one of its officers should be appointed. The Duke is probably the only British officer who would really be acceptable but in the circumstances some officers of Indian experience think it might be undesirable to appoint him. The Mediterranean Command is not, however, the one we should most like to see the Duke of Connaught holding.

THE NEW COMMANDS.

The announcement of appointments to Army Commands have directed attention to others that are pending. Lieut.-General Smith-Dorrien, whose selection we recently announced, will be welcomed as an able successor to Sir John French at Aldershot. It was peculiarly necessary that for this high position in the Army an officer of [illegible] experience, possessing proved organising and fighting capacity, should be selected, and, though the names of other capable officers have been mentioned, probably no one could have been chosen better fitted for the command than Sir John French's former trusted lieutenant in South Africa. General Smith-Dorrien made his qualities known in the Zulu war, and afterwards in the Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, and he rendered valuable services with the Egyptian Army. His [illegible] was planned in his appointments in Bengal and the Punjab, and he saw fighting on the North-West frontier, and again in the Nile campaign of 1898. But it was in South Africa, as [illegible] of the famous 19th Brigade, in which there was no room for any but hard fighting men, that he won [illegible] of those high military qualities which [illegible] important commands. The [illegible] of his men at Paardeberg, the [illegible] services in the later operations, [illegible] with Botha in February 1901, [illegible] great drive on the Eastern [illegible] out General Smith-Dorrien as [illegible] and energetic of the younger [illegible] Since that time he [illegible] of the Quetta Division [illegible] of qualities that are [illegible] appointment and main[illegible] successors, Sir John French [illegible] Duke of Connaught as [illegible] and his soldierly qualities [illegible] of the Army.

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

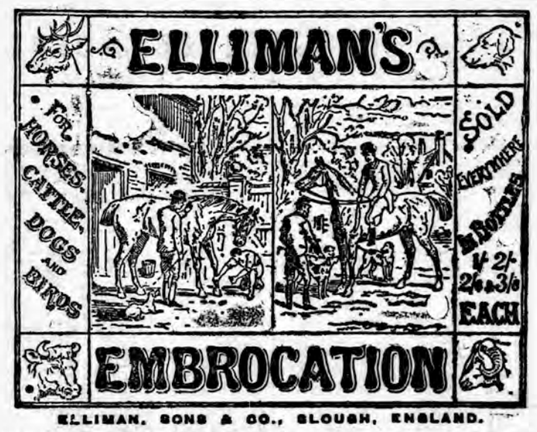
You want beautiful teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of, mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

JOHN MOIR & SON, PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 31 Gold Medals for Superior Quality. TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA,
Where Large and Varied Stocks are held for *Immediate Delivery.*
MANAGING AGENTS: SAMUEL FITZE & CO.,
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

A pure, pasteurised Milk Food.
Possesses high nutritive value.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Supplies nourishment in sufficient quantity, and in proper and available form.
MALTED MILK soothes, strengthens, and increases vitality. It is an ideal diet for dyspeptics; a splendid food in typhoid and other fevers; and a full sustenance for sufferers from wasting complaints.
ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
No chemical preservatives, no adulterants, and no unaltered starch.
Sold in two sizes by all Agents in India, Burmah, and Ceylon; and
Horlick's Food Company, 34, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.



ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

MUSICAL MARVELS.
20th-Century Enterprises.
S. ROSE & Co.'s ALBUM
OF
101 POPULAR SONGS,
Words and Music, Complete,
Price 12 Annas.
S. ROSE & Co.'s PIANOFORTE ALBUM
of 47 good and popular Solos for the Piano,
Price 12 Annas.
THE THIRD CAKE-WALK ALBUM
of 17 Popular Two-Steps,
Price 10 Annas.
GIANT BUDGET
OF
100 POPULAR SONGS,
Words and Music, Complete, Old Notation and Tonic Sol Fa,
Price 12 Annas.
ALBUM OF 6 WALTZES
BY
EMILE WALDTEUFEL,
Each one a Gem,
Price 10 Annas.
THE 31ST COMIC AND VARIETY ALBUM.
17 Songs, Words, and Music, Complete,
Price 10 Annas.
FORT, BOMBAY:
S. ROSE & Co.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Then, when [illegible] them recommend them, knowing [illegible] enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or [illegible] free for [illegible] in stamps. Martin's Chemist, Battersea [illegible]

HYDRAULIC PRESSES
FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

EDWIN MILLS & SON, [illegible]SFIELD, England.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

SAINT RAPHAEL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Val-nce* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

It is so nice to do the necessary cleaning with
CALVERT'S
Carbolic Tooth Powder.

It is necessary, you must admit, to keep the teeth clean, whether you want the added charm to your personal appearance, or the teeth kept sound and fit for use.
It is nice, you will admit on the first trial, to use Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder. You will like the pleasant flavour, the feeling of freshness left in the mouth, and, of course, you will soon find out how splendidly, how easily and how thoroughly it cleans.
Sold by local Chemists and Stores, in the well-known tins, also the new glass jar with sprinkler stopper. Made by F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."
JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Headstock for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTY Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.

THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.

FREE TRIAL RUNS.

AGENTS:

K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
BOMBAY.

W. H. THORNS. & Co.,

13, 15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

INVALID PORT
BOTTLED BY
W & A GILBEY
PRODUCED IN PORTUCAL

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE C.F.St&Co MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO.; HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

THE KING OF RESTORATIVES!

COLEMAN'S

WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 8,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: **COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENG.**

AGENTS:

BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon Bros. & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. **CALCUTTA**—Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bathgate & Co., G. Atherton & Co., 14 Clive Street; and Kedar Nath Dutt. **MADRAS**—J. B. Forster & Co. **DELHI**—A. Barakat & Co. **LAHORE**—E. Plomer & Co. **KUALA LUMPUR**—Perfera Dispensary. **MADRAS**—R. Maclure and Smith & Co. **RANGOON**—Rangoon Medical Hall, 68 Merchant Street. **COLOMBO**—P. T. de Long & Sons

---

GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

Arms and Ammunition Merchants,
207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pisto, and every description of ammunition.

Made by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.

All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.

Price Lists Free on application.

HAMMOND

TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400; the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

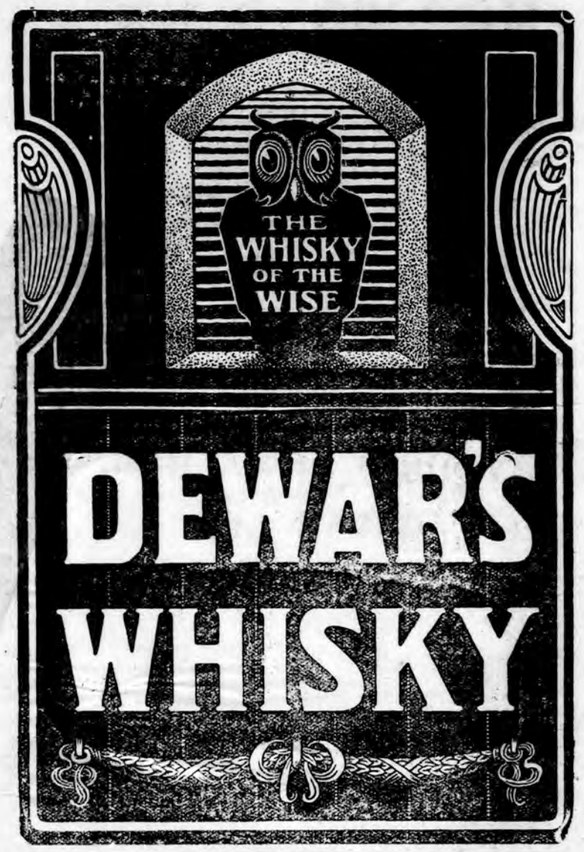
Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY.

28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.



THERE IS NO DOUBT

THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, nervous hysteria, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other symptoms of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4 6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual mode of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8 Bond Street, Clarence Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 copies Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of "PERUVIAN BARK AND CO. LTD." See special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

GOLD & SILVER

ENGLISH LEVERS

FOR LADIES' & GENTLEMEN.

Lady's Watch. view of Movement

FAITHFUL RECORDERS OF TIME.

We guarantee the monthly variations of these watches not to exceed 30 seconds. In cold black and white this claim does not at first appear striking, but consider a moment what it means to have a watch in your pocket which you can rest assured will not vary ½ a minute in 30 days.

WE GUARANTEE ACCURACY.

OPEN FACE & HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

PLAIN ENGRAVED OR ENGINE-TURNED.

DESCRIPTION OF MOVEMENT

Highest grade ¾ plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Brequet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

These Watches throughout are compactly built on the most approved and symmetrical lines; this will be obvious from a glance at the illustrations of movement, yet at the same time nothing which could add to its strength has been sacrificed.

PRICES.

LADIES—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
„ „ „ Gold	... ...	„ 260
„ ¾ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„ 270
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„ 95
„ „ Gold	... ...	„ 265
GENTS.—Open face, Silver	... ...	Rs. 95
„ Gold	... ...	„ 350
„ ¾ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„ 110
„ „ Gold	... ...	„ 380
„ Hunting, Silver	... ...	„ 105
„ „ Gold	... ...	„ 375

These Watches embody everything which horological Science can suggest to ensure the correct measurement of time.

Gents Watch. View of Movement.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., The Watchmakers of Western India **BOMBAY & POONA.**

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.

MOST REFRESHING.

Far Superior to the German Kinds.

A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

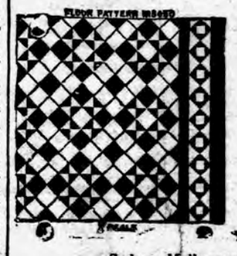
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.

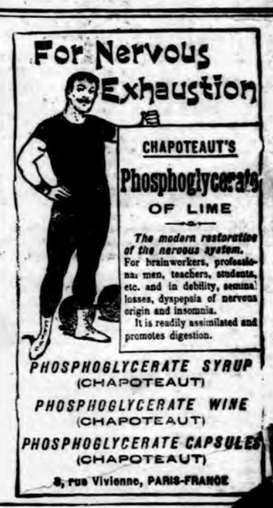
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn, W.C.* MANCHESTER OFFICE: *40, Cannon St.*

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings.



KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES HAIR GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE HAIR FALL.
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHENS THE HAIR ROOTS.
KESHRANJAN OIL THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial, Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5

OUR AGNIDIPAK cures all bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, heart-burn, sour tastes in the mouth, headache, and loss of appetite. It regulates the action of the stomach, liver and the bowels. Price per phial Re. 1; packing and postage, As. 5.

OUR CURE FOR HYDROCELE:—Cures Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, &c., without surgical operation. Price for 2 weeks' measure, Rs. 2. Packing and postage, As. 7.

OUR ARSOHARA RATIKA Cures Piles, bleeding or blind and Fistula, without surgical operation. Price per box Rs. 1-4; packing and postage As 3.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and White Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage, As. 11.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Government Medical Diploma-Holder,

M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.

Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years. Despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbs Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE

to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machines.

Active Agents

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 333 LIVERPOOL.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c

A. REGINALD & CO.,

40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, at Nos. 119 to 126, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. R. D'Mello, at the Steam Press attached to the Printing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 66, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriars Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Peacknell Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.